

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,968

**

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1976

Established 1887

Wilson Resigns His Office

Labor Begins Selecting Prime Minister Next Week



Mr. Wilson fielding questions at a news conference after announcing his resignation.

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

LONDON, March 16 (NYT)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson stunned Britain today by resigning.

The resignation will take effect as soon as the Labor party members of the House of Commons have chosen a successor. Voting will begin next week.

Mr. Wilson has been a fixture in British politics for 30 years, 13 of them as Labor's leader, 8 of

• Harold Wilson's profile. Page 2.

them as prime minister—from 1964 to 1970 and from 1974 until now. He said he was not leaving politics, only the post of prime minister.

In a statement issued from 10 Downing Street, he said in part: "In March, 1974, I decided that I would remain in office for no more than two years. I have not wavered in this decision and it is irrevocable."

The decision took the capital by surprise and immediately started speculation about his successor.

The leading candidates appear to be James Callaghan, the foreign secretary, and Denis Healey, chancellor of the Exchequer, with three others regarded as somewhat longer shots: Roy Jenkins, the home secretary, Anthony Crosland, secretary of the environment, and Michael Foot, secretary for employment.

The decision raised a host of questions about Mr. Wilson's motives and his sense of timing, since he himself admitted that he had chosen to leave at a critical juncture in his government's effort to contain inflation and restore the British economy. He had apparently confided in few people.

He said that in 1974, when he last came to office, he wrote him-



James Callaghan



Denis Healey



Roy Jenkins

self a confidential memorandum setting out his reasons for resigning. He said he would retire. He amended this to direct the anti-inflation policy, he said, but on Dec. 8 he informed the Queen—the only person he publicly admitted having shared his confidence with—that he would depart this month.

He saw the Queen this morning to announce his resignation, then informed his Cabinet.

Mr. Wilson publicly offered four reasons for his resignation, all of which turned one way or the other on his belief that he had held the office long enough and that others should be given a chance.

He mentioned first his long service as prime minister—"longer than that of any of my predecessors in this century"—and his additional service as party leader and in Cabinet posts. Second, he said, he saw a "clear duty" not to remain while "others are denied the chance."

Third—and here there was at

least some political calculation—Mr. Wilson said that he should give his successor enough time to establish his own style and authority "for the remaining years of this Parliament." Unless the government is defeated in a major vote of no-confidence, on a national crisis occurs, Mr. Wilson's successor could conceivably remain in office until the next general election is required by law in 1979.

Finally, Mr. Wilson conceded in so many words that a fresh point of view might be useful and that he might simply be growing a bit stale in the job. "There is a danger to which I have been alerted all my working life," he said. "It is that, in times of rapid change, you may be faced with a decision which, perhaps in different conditions, you have faced before."

He went on to say that there might be a tendency to make the same choices made the first time around, without giving them the fresh consideration the circumstances may require.

Mr. Wilson emphasized at a news conference this afternoon that he did not expect his successor to adopt radical changes in policy—especially on economic issues—but to carry it on with renewed vigor.

On the whole, the first instinct among members of Parliament and the press was to take Mr. Wilson's explanation at face value, if only because there were so few other explanations available.

Reaction among ordinary Britons was difficult to gauge since most seemed too surprised to register one. Labor's 11 most political hives, including union leaders, gave Mr. Wilson high marks on his political career, although this was to be expected. Some business and financial leaders, pleased with Mr. Wilson's recent economic policies, wondered whether his successor could or would sustain them.

A few Conservatives seized on Mr. Wilson's departure as proof that his party was falling apart. Kenneth Warren, a Tory member

from Hastings, said that Mr. Wilson had deserted the ship and that, "without a captain, the boat must now begin to sink and it will be interesting to see who now claims the right to man the lifeboat."

When Mr. Wilson appeared in Parliament for the usual afternoon question period, he was greeted with cheers.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Tory leader, said that "in spite of the political battles, we wish you well in your retirement." She could not resist asserting that the country was still suffering from "great financial difficulty" and that the best way to "resolve the uncertainty" would be to "put the matter to the people for their vote."

Mr. Wilson said in reply that he flatly rejected the assertion that the economy was not showing improvement and that an election was required to set things right.

Jokes With Reporters

At his news conference, Mr. Wilson joked with journalists with whom he has quarreled often and asserted that "I am as fit now as I was 20 years ago, and carrying rather less weight." He said he knew how "sensitive" my friends in the press can be, but warned them not to take his resignation as proof that he had suddenly developed a major ailment.

In explaining that he was not leaving politics, Mr. Wilson said he would continue to represent his home constituency in Parliament and would stand again for election if necessary.

Politically, he had seemed to be on solid ground. He took a battering in Commons last week when the left wing of his party, by abstaining, helped the Conservatives carry a resolution criticizing his economic policies. But the next night, in a general vote

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Franjeh Left Out of Talks

Beirut Leaders Summoned to Syria

Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, March 16 (WP)—Relations to solve the Lebanese were moved to Damascus in a clear indication that intends to impose a settlement despite violent opposition by some Lebanese and Palestinian groups based in this country.

President Suleiman

framed his negotiations con-

ing his successor, with two

of the Christian rightists' rage party.

ria wants an agreement with

Phalangists so as to persuade

tion's minority Christians

that Mr. Frangieh's successor in the traditionally Christian presidential office is not being imposed by force.

Damascus considers the Lebanese Christians' acceptance of the next president, as a prerequisite for ending the nearly year-old Lebanese civil war.

Wide-ranging violence in and around this capital today demonstrated that the war has not ended. Forty-three persons were reported killed and 100 wounded in battles between rival militia units in the seaport hotel area and in clashes along Christian-Muslim confrontation lines in the suburbs.

Dozens of persons were report-

ed kidnapped and no area of Beirut was safe from sniping prowling the streets.

Guns roared Beirut's Al-Ramel jail, in a Muslim area, and released 700 prisoners, some of them convicted murderers. Further north, other gunmen freed 250 of the more than 1,000 in Roumleil jail, the country's biggest prison. It is a Christian area and those released were Christian prisoners, police sources said.

Angered by the efforts of Lebanese leftists and Palestinian guerrillas here to force Mr. Frangieh from office and impose a choice of their own, the Syrians summoned to Damascus some of the leading figures in the five days of events since the commander of the Beirut army garrison, Brig. Gen. Aziz Andah, last Thursday took control of the capital and demanded Mr. Frangieh's resignation. Damascus considers the ongoing slow-motion coup to be basically an anti-Syrian operation.

Arafat and Others

Among those called to Damascus were the overall Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat; Naef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Zuhair Mohsen of the Syrian-controlled, as-Sadqa guerrilla group; and Lt. Ahmed Khaddah, the 33-year-old Lebanese Army deserter who set the stage for the present crisis by taking over about a dozen army installations last week.

Conspicuously absent from the group going to Damascus was Kamal Jumblatt, the Socialist leader of the Lebanese left, who ignored the Syrian call. He made no secret of his fury over Damascus's intervention to block the coup yesterday, when as-Sadqa and other Syrian-backed guerrilla forces dug into positions that halted advances toward the presidential palace by rebel Lebanese troops.

Before slipping off to the mountains in nearby Aley, ostensibly to avoid any overt Syrian pressure, Mr. Jumblatt said in an interview at his home: "The Syrians should pull out. Their role is finished. The government question is purely Lebanese."

Palestinian sources reported

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Nixon Freeway Gets New Name

SACRAMENTO, March 16

(AP)—The California State Assembly has approved a measure renaming the Richard M. Nixon Freeway. It voted 41 to 12 yesterday to rename the 3 1/2-mile Los Angeles area roadway the Marina Freeway.

State transportation officials said the change will be made immediately on signs posted along the highway.

U.S. Halts Energy, Trade Talks With Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT)—Because of Soviet military involvement in Angola, the United States has decided not to participate for the time being in Cabinet-level meetings of various Soviet-U.S. joint commissions set up in recent years when détente was in vogue, State Department officials said today.

There are nine such commissions, but the decision has so

Moscow's Aid to Angola Is Cited

far affected only three, those dealing with trade, housing and energy. The others were not due to meet until late in the year, and by then, the United States might decide to participate, officials said.

Robert F. Kennedy, the department spokesman, announced the decision on the trade, housing and energy commissions when he said that "in light of the situation in Angola, we felt we could not con-

duct our business with the Soviet Union as usual."

The Ford administration's action, however, was clearly a limited one and not meant to disrupt overall Soviet-U.S. relations. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, repeated that the government's anger over Soviet involvement in Angola would not affect the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and would not lead to any halt in the export of grain to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Funnish also disclosed that the negotiations which have been going on since Jan. 25 for a Soviet-U.S. oil agreement had been recessed because of failure to agree on a formula for shipping rates on the oil that would be sold to the United States. But he stressed that the oil talks were unrelated to the actions on the joint commissions.

Ever since the Soviet-backed Angolan forces acceded to power in the civil war there—with the help of 12,000 Cuban troops and some \$200 million in Soviet military aid—the Ford administration has been seeking to send "signals" that this would harm Soviet relations with this country.

Since the U.S. policies on détente with the Soviet Union have come under attack during the

current political campaign, the administration has been cautious about its dealings with Russia. Mr. Ford has been wary to avoid the word "détente" while nevertheless still pursuing better relations. This has led to an administration-wide circular, also sent to embassies overseas, advising that the word not be used by officials.

Also, Mr. Kissinger has stepped up his verbal attacks on the Soviet Union without going so far as to repudiate his own policies. He has called for support of

• Failure in Strategic Arms Limitation Talks might cost U.S. \$11 billion. Page 3.

what he called again today the "dual policy" of trying to "firmly resist and deter adventurism" while keeping open the possibility of more constructive relations with Moscow.

Alluding to the various joint commissions set up as the result of former President Richard Nixon's three summit meetings with Leonid Brezhnev in 1972, 1973 and 1974, Mr. Kissinger said the United States favored enlarging bilateral cooperation "when political conditions permit it."

Ironically, at the very moment when the administration was "signaling" its irritation with the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

CIA Says Israel Has 10 to 20 A-Weapons

By Arthur Kramish

WASHINGTON, March 16

(WP)—Israel is estimated to have 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "ready and available for use," according to senior officials of the CIA.

The estimate, made in response to a question at a rare, semi-public CIA briefing last Thursday, goes well beyond previous U.S. estimates of Israeli nuclear strength, both in weapon quantity and readiness.

On other subjects, the CIA officials described the Soviet space program as a "shambles" following a series of major launch failures. The Soviet Union has apparently abandoned any plans for manned lunar landings, they said.

The nonclassified briefing at CIA headquarters was held for Washington-area members of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. About 150 persons paid \$5.50 to have

cocktails, a light buffet and nearly two hours of discussion with top-ranking CIA officials.

The guests were told in advance not to bring cameras or to take notes and were requested to the meeting not to quote us to the press. A few of the guests, like myself, were reporters.

CIA officials said the agency's decision to hold such briefings reflects a policy to present a more "open" CIA following damaging press and congressional disclosures of past illegal and questionable activities.

The only previous briefing was held for graduates of the Harvard Business School, CIA officials indicated.

But chief CIA spokesman Angus Thuermer told a reporter that the agency had provided background briefings for some citizens, mostly business executives, for the last eight years.

(The newly installed CIA di-

rector, George Bush, issued a statement yesterday taking "full responsibility" for the disclosure of secret information at the briefing.

[Mr. Bush said: "There was a clear understanding beforehand that the discussions were private and not for publication or further dissemination."

New Guidelines

[He said he was "determined it will not happen again and will issue new guidelines with respect to what may be discussed at such meetings in the future."

[The New York Times reported today that Mr. Kramish said he told CIA officials before and after the briefing that he intended to write an article about it and "met no objections." CIA officials said yesterday that vigorous objections had been made, the Times said.]

Last July, the Boston Globe reported that U.S. government analysts "believe that Israel has made more than 10 nuclear weapons" but indicated that this estimate was based on circumstantial evidence, such as development of a missile delivery system and output of Israeli nuclear reactors.

Last week's briefing was apparently the first time, however, that CIA officials made a public estimate of Israel's nuclear capability. No further details were given.

Asked to assess Soviet technology, the intelligence agency officials stressed their belief that the Soviet Union has significant research capabilities, but also has a problem in applying advanced technology.

As an example, an official said, Soviet scientists can design advanced electronic circuitry but "don't know how to build a clean room"—a dust-free facility needed for a electronic assembly work. Such "clean rooms" are common

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Ford Camp Confident of Victory

Turnout Is Mixed as Illinois Primary Begins

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—

President Ford's camp was confident of winning its fifth primary victory today as Illinois voters began to choose between him and challenger Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan had already predicted he would lose Illinois to Mr. Ford.

Democratic voters were selecting between Georgia's Jimmy Carter, Alabama's Gov. George Wallace, Sargent Shriver and Fred Harris of Oklahoma.

Despite an overnight snowfall in sections of central and southern Illinois, the weather was sunny and chilly in Chicago and St. Louis several polling places reported heavy voting.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Shriver

Early reports from election officials on the turnout were mixed, however, making uncertain how many of the state's 5.76 million registered voters would cast ballots.

Low Level Seen

The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners projected a turnout of around 40 per cent, a low level compared with previous presidential years. In 1972, the vote was slightly above 50 per cent.

In the Chicago suburbs, voting in scattered precincts was reported to be light, although in downstate Rockford and East St. Louis several polling places reported heavy voting.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Shriver

both criticized Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday for their fiscal campaign stops before the ballot. Gov. Wallace insisted that his partial paralysis would not impair his ability to be president. He then crisscrossed the state by plane, touching down at Mount Vernon, Danville, Alton and Springfield.

In a state in which the Democratic vote is dominated by Mayor Richard Daley's Chicago machine, Mr. Carter was trying to finish off Gov. Wallace's presidential bid, while the Alabama fought to repair damage from Mr. Carter's victory in the Florida primary last week. Mr. Shriver, out of funds after beatings in New England, hoped the mayor's ward workers would rescue his candidacy.

Second Bomb in Two Days Explodes on London Subway

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, March 16 (UPI)—In the second such attack in two days, a bomb exploded on a subway train tonight. The explosion occurred shortly after the train's passengers had left it at North London's Wood Green station.

Scotland Yard said one man was injured by flying glass. The victim, Peter Cox, 50, was not seriously hurt, the police said.

The bomb went off at 9:15 p.m. just as the train pulled into a tunnel from the station. The explosion derailed it in the tunnel.

Police have blamed the current bombings on the Irish Republican Army, which warned last weekend of a new onslaught.

Tonight's blast occurred about 36 hours after a bomb explosion in a subway train outside east London's West Ham station slightly injured nine persons.

That explosion was believed to

have been a premature detonation of a bomb being planted by a man who was one of those injured. In an attempt to escape, police said, the suspect fatally shot one pursuer, a West Indian who was the train's engineer, and wounded another pursuer, a post office employee. The authorities said that as police closed in to capture him, the suspect shot himself in the stomach.

Held under guard today in a London hospital, the suspect was identified by police as Vincent Kelly, 38, a native of Castlefinn, County Donegal, Ireland.

Scotland Yard detectives said he has lived in Britain since 1971, apparently mainly in south-west London, where he worked as a steel erector. The Scotland Yard anti-terrorism squad is seeking the suspect's recent associates and a possible explosives factory.

Beirut Chiefs Summoned to Talks in Syria

Franjeh Is Left Out Of Widened Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

that Mr. Arafat was also angry at Syria for frustrating plans to oust Mr. Franjeh and give Mr. Arafat's leftist allies a free hand.

All the Damascus visitors except as-Sa'qa's Mr. Moshin have been backed by various anti-Syrian sources—ranging from Iraq to Libya to Egypt—that have their own reasons for wanting to embarrass Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's efforts to stop the fighting and form a government of national reconciliation here.

Curbs Feared

The Palestinian guerrilla groups of Lebanon fear potential Syrian control of their activities. The Lebanese left is convinced that Syria will shortchange them in any "reconciliation" government.

But the Palestinians and leftists' ill humor is not without its political calculation, for it allows them to claim that without Syrian intervention they would have carried the day.

In any Syrian-Palestinian showdown, Syria has the whip hand for it can close down the guerrilla training camps on its soil.

Even without the Khatib-led take-over of army installations—which led to Gen. Abiad's putsch Thursday and obliged Syria to intervene again when Mr. Franjeh refused to resign—the Damascus regime would have had a decisive say in choosing the next president.

Thus, although a Palestinian spokesman described both the Syrians and the Palestinians as "playing a game of chicken," the contest's outcome was considered virtually a foregone conclusion.

Given the halo of sanctity surrounding the guerrilla movement in Arab public opinion—and Syria's role as purveyor of the Arab-world pure-major fighting was hardly in the cards, according to observers.

The Candidates

Thus, with a Syrian-imposed freeze on the military, front, Lebanese went back to their guesting in the front-runner continued to be the governor of the central bank, Elias Sarkis, who lost to Mr. Franjeh by a single vote in 1970 and who seems acceptable to Syrians, Palestinians, the left and the right.

Other contenders include a parliamentary deputy, Raymond Edde, who is opposed by Syria and the extreme right; Maj. Gen. Henna Said, the armed forces commander, and various minor personalities such as Lucien Daddah, Jean Aidi, Pierre Helou and Selim Boustros Khoury.

The front-runner continued to be the governor of the central bank, Elias Sarkis, who lost to Mr. Franjeh by a single vote in 1970 and who seems acceptable to Syrians, Palestinians, the left and the right.

4 U.S. Satellites Sent Into Orbit By Titan Rocket

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., March 16 (AP)—Two nuclear-powered Air Force communications satellites designed to foil an enemy's sabotage attempts against them were placed in orbit yesterday, along with two Navy satellites.

The four military craft were fired into space last night aboard a powerful Air Force Titan-3C rocket. Early today, the third stage of the rocket was fired again and placed the satellites into orbit 23,300 miles from earth.

The twin 1,000-pound Air Force satellites will remain in station at orbit. The 400-pound Navy satellites, designed to monitor solar radiation, will continue their journey through space for about three months until they reach final orbits about 75,000 miles from earth and on opposite sides of the earth.

The Air Force satellites, by using nuclear power and special circuits, are designed to be far more impervious to enemy action or radiation in space than any previous satellite, officials said. The two are expected to get the pace for advanced jam-proof satellites of the future.

Kidnappers Release Mexico Soccer Chief

MEXICO CITY, March 16 (AP)—Kidnappers released Mexican Soccer Federation chairman Juan de Dios de la Torre last night in Guadalajara, a mountain resort 370 miles northwest of Mexico City, after his family paid an undisclosed ransom.

Mr. de la Torre, 53, was kidnapped a week ago by the self-styled Fidel Castro Command, which security authorities described as an ultraleftist guerrilla organization.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR®
EST. 1971
5 Rue Daunou, PARIS.
Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich.
Hilton Hotel Hong Kong



Israeli soldier shouting at Ramallah residents to observe the curfew in occupied city.

Israel Warns West Bank On Protests

TEL AVIV, March 16 (UPI)—Defense Minister Shimon Peres today warned West Bank leaders that the army would act vigorously to put down violent protests in the occupied territory.

"The authorities are responsible for peace and quiet and they will use this authority unhesitatingly," a spokesman quoted him as saying in talks with the mayors of Bethlehem, Nablus and Hebron.

The police in Jerusalem, meanwhile, used tear gas to break up crowds of rock-throwing young Arabs who demonstrated against a court ruling that would allow Jews to pray at the Temple Mount, a site holy to Judaism and Islam.

Mr. Peres met with the mayors at his office in the Defense Ministry complex in Tel Aviv after the military governor of the West Bank clamped an indefinite curfew on the town of Ramallah.

"It is the responsibility of the town mayors to represent the requirements of the residents and prevent deterioration which would only have adverse effects on themselves," he was quoted as saying.

The spokesman said Mr. Peres also told the mayors that Israel expected to go ahead with municipal elections scheduled in 16 West Bank towns April 12.

Court Ruling

The West Bank and Arab quarters of Jerusalem have been seething with unrest since the Jan. 29 ruling, which the government opposed and appealed to a higher court.

The Temple Mount complex contains the Al Aqsa mosque, third holiest shrine to Islam, and is the traditional site of a Jewish temple destroyed by Roman legions in AD 70.

Arab sources have said the unrest stemmed from other causes as well, in large part general dissatisfaction with eight years of Israeli rule.

Israeli sources said the upcoming local elections were also a factor. They blamed pro-Palestine Liberation Organization elements for trying to strengthen their cause by sponsoring protest demonstrations.

In Ramallah, the streets were deserted on the second day of total curfew. Soldiers fired in the air to remind residents to stay indoors. A military court fined three Arabs 300 Israeli pounds (\$40) each for violating curfew regulations.

8 Niger Soldiers Died to Bar Coup

NIAMEY, Niger, March 16 (Reuters)—Eight soldiers loyal to the Niger government were killed in yesterday's abortive attempt by an army faction to take power, it was officially announced today.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was still in force here, but those involved in the attempt to overthrow President Sani Koumba were said to be in the hands of the military authorities.

The abortive coup against Lt. Col. Koumba, who came to power through an army coup two years ago, was led by Maj. Moussa Bayere, a former rural economy minister, and Capt. Sidi Mohamed, with the backing of National Workers' Union leader Ahmed Mouddou. There were unconfirmed reports that Maj. Bayere was wounded and Capt. Mohamed killed.

Danish Fighter Crash

KOLDING, Denmark, March 16 (Reuters)—A Lockheed-designed Starfighter of the Danish Air Force crashed near here today as the two crewmen parachuted to safety. The defense command said an explosion in the plane was believed to have caused the crash.

News Analysis Pullout of Soviet Technicians Seen After Sadat Pact Move

By Jack Foise

CAIRO, March 16.—President Anwar Sadat's abrupt cancellation of a friendship pact with the Soviet Union is likely to lead to the immediate departure of the remaining Russian military technicians in Egypt, informed sources said yesterday.

Such a retaliatory move by Moscow would add to the maintenance problems of Egypt's still stable array of Russian warplanes, tanks, missiles and military electronic equipment.

Apparently abandoning hope of a fulfillment of Soviet promises to resume shipment of spare parts and new arms and aircraft, Mr. Sadat announced his surprise decision Sunday night to scrap a 1971 treaty of "friendship and cooperation."

Under the treaty, Egypt received about 30 MIG-23 jet fighters last year. It was the Soviet Union's last meaningful military aid, sources said.

MIGs, Missiles

The Soviet Union, which once had more than 2,000 military advisers attached to the Egyptian armed forces, still has about 300 advisers in Egypt. Informed sources said these specialists carry out the delicate upkeep on the MIG-23s and on several hundred MIG-21s. They also keep operative surface-to-air missiles and their guidance systems.

In return for this lingering Soviet assistance, Mr. Sadat has renewed permission annually for the Soviet Mediterranean fleet to use the Alexandria Naval Base, where substantial ship maintenance can be done and Soviet sailors can take shore leave.

If the Kremlin's irritation with Mr. Sadat's treaty cancellation causes the technicians to leave, Mr. Sadat might close the base to Soviet Navy ships.

Cutting off Egypt from all Russian military support, observers believe, is a step taken by Mr. Sadat to improve his chances of obtaining U.S. defensive weapons and equipment. An initial request—which President Ford is supporting—for six C-130 transport planes is about to be considered by Congress.

But because of Israeli protests, and a wariness by some congressmen to put the United States in a position of arming both sides in the Arab-Israeli confrontation, it may be years before Egypt gets requested F-5 jet fighters, anti-tank weapons and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles in more than token numbers.

Meanwhile, it is the concern of Mr. Sadat and his military aides that the Egyptian armed forces of about 300,000 men will be stuck with weapons that are becoming obsolete, a diminished stockpile of artillery and tank ammunition—not fully replenished by the Soviet Union after the 1973 war with Israel—and a half much of the Soviet equipment and weapons will have deteriorated into "scrap." Foreign military observers agreed that, unless there is proper maintenance and storage, desert wind and sand will cause the deterioration of equipment very quickly.

"A serious degrading of the Egyptian military capacity is occurring," a foreign military attaché said.

It is known that the search continues for Soviet spare parts from countries other than Russia.

An Egyptian request for MIG-21 spare parts from India was rejected because the Indian government said, Moscow had disappeared. A new request for the overhaul of Egyptian MIG-21s in India is pending.

The Czechs have supplied Egypt with some armored personnel carriers, but have not agreed to provide new guns or spare parts.

It has been reported that the North Korean Embassy here was contacted regarding aid on spare parts, but no assistance was forthcoming.

A plea has been made to China, which has improved, in some cases, on Soviet models. The reported answer was that the Chinese spare parts were not compatible with Egypt's Soviet weapons.

Rulers Are Friendly

Romania and Yugoslavia, although their rulers are friendly to Mr. Sadat, have not provided Egypt with any help, [UPI] has reported that, according to sources, Yugoslavia will help Egypt overhaul the MIG-21s.

The Poles were approached on providing about 150 replacement tanks. The answer was that the purchase would have to be paid in hard currency, of which Egypt has little. But Egypt's rich Arab neighbors offered to pay—Saudi Arabia reportedly has offered Egypt \$300 million for military spending this year. This offer was relayed to Warsaw but there has been no further word.

"When peace bears growls, the little bears get the message—that's Communist unity," a foreign diplomat said.

Mr. Sadat's alternative is to keep his army, air force and navy viable during the next few years by purchases from West Germany, France, Britain and Italy. France has provided Mirage fighters, and West Germany might provide some Leopard tanks.

There is also Egyptian interest in upgrading the Soviet tanks and planes it has with new engines and guns from Western Europe.

Egypt's 1,000 tanks may get new British diesel engines and may have their Russian guns replaced, under an Italian bid, with U.S. 105-mm guns, which can use NATO ammunition.

Egypt's MIGs may get special Italian avionics "pods" to jam Israeli electronic-guided missiles. But a British offer to replace worn-out Soviet jet engines with British engines has been found to be unfeasible. British Rolls Royce engines produce too much heat for the MIG tailpipe.

Egypt's own weapons manufacturing is confined to small arms and ammunition.

© Los Angeles Times.

Ford Names Herter To U.S. Aid Position

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—President Ford said today that he is nominating Christian Herter Jr. to be assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Mr. Herter, now deputy assistant secretary of state for environmental and population affairs, will succeed Sidney Weintraub, who resigned in November.

Mr. Herter, now deputy assistant secretary of state for environmental and population affairs, will succeed Sidney Weintraub, who resigned in November.

Mr. Herter, now deputy assistant secretary of state for environmental and population affairs, will succeed Sidney Weintraub, who resigned in November.

Mr. Herter, now deputy assistant secretary of state for environmental and population affairs, will succeed Sidney Weintraub, who resigned in November.

Mr. Herter, now deputy assistant secretary of state for environmental and population affairs, will succeed Sidney Weintraub, who resigned in November.

Held Office for Four Terms Labor Prime Minister With Great Ambition

By Clay Harris

LONDON, March 16 (WP).—"Wilson is shrewd, witty, analytical, classless, complex, subtle, industrious, ambitious, cool, single-minded, clever and tough. Prodigiously clever and tough as old boots."

That list of adjectives sums up Harold Wilson as well today, when he announced his resignation as British Prime Minister and Labor party leader, as it did when it was published in a 1963 newspaper profile of him.

The only change one would make is to delete "ambitious," for the fulfillment of Mr. Wilson's ambitions has made him into a man extremely confident of his place in history.

He has reminded Britons again and again of the chronological record of his leadership of the party and of the nation. His eight years in office made him the longest-serving peacetime Prime Minister in this century.

And his four consecutive election victories meant that he had won more times than any other party leader in British history.

As Labor party leader, Mr. Wilson's relationship with the British press has always been stormy. Basic ideological differences between the Labor party's Socialist programs and the overwhelmingly Conservative orientation of the press perhaps have been exacerbated by years of resentment that Mr. Wilson has been so resilient against all political odds, that he has been able to change his programs and policies and get away with it.

Sarcasm as a Weapon

Mr. Wilson has rarely, if ever, attacked the press with Nixonian bitterness. His method, especially recently, has been one of sarcasm. Mr. Wilson also has never hesitated to file libel writs against newspapers that made allegations about his personal conduct, or that of his close associates.

Mr. Wilson long has been cited for his "pragmatism" in politics. Much of his success in keeping the left wing of the Labor party in line has come from the reputation as a realist he gained by resigning from his Cabinet post in 1951 over a budget row not very different from the one that convulsed the Labor party last week. He took the side of the "left" then, opposing a major increase in the defense budget at a time when patients would be made to pay part of the cost of eyeglasses and false teeth under the National Health Service. His complaint, it turned out, was based on his economic analysis of the situation rather than a social principle, but it identified him with the left in a way that all the subsequent disagreements have not been able to dispel completely.

Still, it takes an extraordinary Prime Minister, who has led a Socialist party for 13 years, to admit as he did last year that he never got past the first chapter of Karl Marx's "Das Kapital."

Asked once why he did not even go through a youthful flirtation with the Communist party, Mr. Wilson replied that it was the influence of the Labor-Liberal coalition government of the early 1930s, as well as his reaction against "public [private] school Marxists" he met at Oxford.

In 1940, Mr. Wilson married Mary Baldwin, daughter of a Congregational vicar, and they have two sons and two grandchildren. Mary Wilson has published several volumes of poetry.

The Wilsons have led a relatively unglamorous and unpretentious private life, without seeming to have overly covetous the image. They spend holidays in a bungalow on the Scilly Isles, off the tip of Cornwall.

Soon after being elected Labor leader in 1963, Mr. Wilson told his party colleagues in Parliament, "No one should be disappointed at not being asked for dinner. Nobody is being asked for dinner."

If he did put on airs, it was to emphasize his "common touch"—supporting his hometown soccer team, going to the pub, walking the dog.

The Boy Wonder

The fact that Mr. Wilson was a political "boy wonder" is rarely realized today, even in Britain. When he began his political career, his youth not only was

not an advantage, it could have been a detriment.

When he became a teacher at Oxford at the age of 21, Mr. Wilson was the university's youngest tutor since Cardinal Wolsey at the turn of the 16th century.

A friend once described meeting young Mr. Wilson and his wife: "She was a very pretty young girl and she told me she was married to an Oxford don. I was surprised, because she looked only about 15. Then one day her husband came to coffee too, and he looked about 13."

It is not surprising, then, that less than 10 years later, after his election to Parliament, Mr. Wilson grew a moustache to give himself "a touch of age." He kept it during his tenure as president of the Board of Trade, a position in which his youth, by then he was in his early 30s, could have been a disadvantage.

Mr. Wilson was a boy wonder, but the emphasis was always on the "wonder."

He was born 60 years ago last Thursday in Yorkshire and lived for the first 15 years of his life in Huddersfield—a textile, coal and steel town.

Mr. Wilson's father was an industrial chemist, who took a 1 1/2-year-old Harold's photograph in front of 10 Downing Street and visited the House of Commons with him. Only 21 years later, Herbert Wilson was back in the public gallery to hear his son's first speech as an MP.

Mr. Wilson's own boyhood ambition was to be chancellor of the exchequer, or so he wrote when he was 19 in a school essay, "Myself in 25 Years Time."

In 1934, he won a scholarship to study history at Oxford. He won a prize for an essay on "The State and the Railways, 1825-33," and he said recently that he regrets that his only copy of this paper was one of the items stolen in a series of burglaries from his home.

He won a First, the highest distinction in philosophy, politics and economics, and was named a lecturer and then Fellow.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

not an advantage, it could have been a detriment.

When he became a teacher at Oxford at the age of 21, Mr. Wilson was the university's youngest tutor since Cardinal Wolsey at the turn of the 16th century.

A friend once described meeting young Mr. Wilson and his wife: "She was a very pretty young girl and she told me she was married to an Oxford don. I was surprised, because she looked only about 15. Then one day her husband came to coffee too, and he looked about 13."

It is not surprising, then, that less than 10 years later, after his election to Parliament, Mr. Wilson grew a moustache to give himself "a touch of age." He kept it during his tenure as president of the Board of Trade, a position in which his youth, by then he was in his early 30s, could have been a disadvantage.

Mr. Wilson was a boy wonder, but the emphasis was always on the "wonder."

He was born 60 years ago last Thursday in Yorkshire and lived for the first 15 years of his life in Huddersfield—a textile, coal and steel town.

Mr. Wilson's father was an industrial chemist, who took a 1 1/2-year-old Harold's photograph in front of 10 Downing Street and visited the House of Commons with him. Only 21 years later, Herbert Wilson was back in the public gallery to hear his son's first speech as an MP.

Mr. Wilson's own boyhood ambition was to be chancellor of the exchequer, or so he wrote when he was 19 in a school essay, "Myself in 25 Years Time."

In 1934, he won a scholarship to study history at Oxford. He won a prize for an essay on "The State and the Railways, 1825-33," and he said recently that he regrets that his only copy of this paper was one of the items stolen in a series of burglaries from his home.

He won a First, the highest distinction in philosophy, politics and economics, and was named a lecturer and then Fellow.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since William Pitt in 1782, as president of the Board of Trade. He held post until his resignation in 1951.

In 1954, he rejoined the "Shadow Cabinet" of the Labor party, which had gone into opposition after defeat in the 1951 election. When party leader Hugh Gaitskell died in 1963, Mr. Wilson was a surprise victory for the leadership. A year later he lost the back-bench power, and he won general election victories in 1964 and in February and October of 1974. The party's general election defeat under Wilson was in 1970.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Wilson volunteered for the army but was drafted instead into the civil service, working for a variety of ministries. Shortly before the end of the war, he resigned from the civil service, and was elected to Parliament for Labor in 1945.

He immediately made an unsecretary. At the age of 31, he became the youngest British Cabinet minister since

In Arms Buildup Expense

A SALT Failure Seen Costing U.S. \$11 Billion

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, March 16.—If arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union break down, the consequence might be an increase of almost \$11 billion in U.S. defense spending over the next five years, according to a confidential congressional memorandum.

The Congressional Budget Office based its estimate on the cost of accelerating or expanding weapon programs on relatively short notice if the administration chooses to do something "dramatic in order to demonstrate resolve."

On the other hand, the memo said, a new arms-limitation treaty would be unlikely to result in significant cuts in the Pentagon budget because most major weapons under development are intended to replace existing systems.

The memo on the fiscal impact of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was prepared for the House of Representatives and Senate budget committees, which are preparing recommendations for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

"Given the pace and scope of

Soviet strategic force development since SALT-I (the arms limitation agreement reached in 1972), it is difficult to visualize a further dramatic increase," the memo said.

It said most major Soviet arms programs already seem to be close to capacity.

But the memo said that if the talks break down, the United States could take several steps that would enhance its capacity to respond to a nuclear attack. It could:

- Keep open the Minuteman production line to increase the present 550 Minuteman-3 missiles to 800.

- Procure at least 100 warheads with a capacity to evade anti-ballistic missile systems for the Minuteman-3 force.

- Accelerate development of a new generation of ballistic missiles now on the drawing boards.

- Accelerate Cruise missile programs.

- Reopen the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile site that was closed earlier this year.

Deputy Defense Secretary Robert Ellsworth told reporters yesterday that if the SALT talks fail, it is clear the administration will have to ask for increased weapon spending. He cited no figure.

U.S. and Soviet arms negotia-

tions have virtually abandoned hope of completing a SALT-II agreement in time for President Gerald Ford and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev to sign it this summer. But the talks are still under way.

© Los Angeles Times.

Hiring Practices Of U.S. Agency Are Investigated

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—The 1974-75 political hiring practices of the U.S. government's overseas and domestic voluntary agencies involved "possible criminal violations" that may be prosecuted, the Justice Department said yesterday.

The results of the investigation were forwarded to U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert, who said the matter of future prosecution was still "under discussion" between his office and the Justice Department.

Rep. John Moss and Rep. Augustus Hawkins, both California Democrats, released a letter yesterday in which they were informed of the possible prosecutions.

The congressmen had referred to the Justice Department a Civil Service Commission report last year which said Action illegally screened candidates for their political desirability for high-level positions between 1971-74. The report also said evidence of political hiring was destroyed when investigations began.

Persons familiar with the Justice Department investigation said it has centered on the destruction of the documents.

Cornfeld Says He's Innocent In Phone Case

LOS ANGELES, March 16 (Reuters).—International financier Bernard Cornfeld pleaded not guilty in federal court here yesterday to charges of using electronic "beeper" boxes to avoid paying for long distance telephone calls.

He will go on trial April 27.

A federal grand jury indicted Mr. Cornfeld, 47, in June. It accused him of using the illegal device to place hundreds of calls to London, Geneva and other cities abroad.

U.S. Cuts Off Talks With Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union, 10 senators from both parties introduced a resolution today supporting efforts to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. The resolution, the inspiration of Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., was not solicited or discussed with the administration, Sen. Cranston said.

Among the sections of the resolution was one calling for a widening of relations in all spheres taking into account "the risks and advantages" of such ties.

The pro-detente resolution was ostensibly aimed at such critics of detente as Sen. Henry Jackson, the Democratic presidential candidate from Washington. But it was so broadly written that Sen. Jackson announced today that he had decided to co-sponsor it.

Army Is Target Of Bomb Blast In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, March 16 (UPI).—A powerful bomb exploded in the parking lot of the army headquarters yesterday, killing a civilian passerby and injuring 29 persons, 16 of them military men, including a colonel.

Fragments of a dozen destroyed cars were scattered over the parking lot, which is about a block from the seat of government.

The attack was said to be leftist urban guerrillas, who were also blamed for a bomb that exploded in the headquarters building itself in December, injuring six persons.

The guerrillas were apparently retaliating for the recent wave of kidnappings in Cordoba in which at least 60 relatives of suspected leftists have disappeared. Leftist groups have blamed the army for the kidnappings.

Swiss Approve Deal For U.S. Jet Planes

BERN, March 16 (AP).—The lower house of the Swiss parliament, by a vote of 126-10, today completed approval of the purchase of U.S. fighter planes in a deal worth 1.17 billion Swiss francs (about \$450 million).

It rejected a Social Democratic demand for a public inquiry into the secret under which Northrop Corp. is to supply 72 F-5E Tiger jets to the Swiss Air Force. Conservative deputies criticized what one called "payoff hysteria."

Aides to Ford Express Doubt Callaway Will Resume Post

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—Howard Callaway may not return to the helm of President Ford's election campaign, highly placed administration sources said yesterday.

According to a senior presidential adviser, the issue is not whether Mr. Callaway can improve allegations of impropriety, but that the Ford campaign cannot "permit a sideshow on this matter" to develop that would deflect public attention from Mr. Ford and the issues of the campaign.

The adviser said his conclusion about Mr. Callaway's viability as campaign manager was "not meant to prejudice the issue of Callaway's guilt or innocence."

Another senior presidential adviser said that he had heard that the questions about Mr. Callaway and his Colorado ski resort might widen in the next few days.

Ski Resort

Mr. Callaway, according to a Department of Justice official, is now under investigation by the

Criminal Division of the department, which is seeking to determine if there was impropriety in his intermingling with Department of Agriculture officials on a matter concerning his ski resort.

The FBI and the Justice Department have launched a separate investigation, this official said, into an allegation published in a Colorado newspaper that an official of the Agriculture Department's National Forest Service and others had received a \$135,000 bribe from unnamed sources to take an action favorable to the Crested Butte Co., the ski concern controlled by Mr. Callaway.

The Justice Department will sift the evidence on another question, whether improper pressure was exerted by Mr. Callaway or anyone else to transfer three Forest Service employees.

Yesterday, Mr. Callaway retained Jerris Leonard, a Washington lawyer and a former assistant attorney general in the Nixon administration, to represent him.



HARD WORKER—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama greeted a passerby in Chicago while on his way to a campaign meeting. Mr. Wallace was the most active campaigner in the state before Illinois residents went to the polls yesterday in a presidential primary vote.

As Result of Overseas Disclosures

Bribes, Kickbacks Within U.S. Are Probed

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI).—Domestic bribes and kickbacks paid by one U.S. company to another, although long recognized as a serious problem, are coming under new scrutiny as a result of disclosures of similar payoffs overseas.

The Securities and Exchange Commission is currently investigating domestic payoffs in several industries, including breweries and construction companies. Part of the inquiry revolves around kickbacks to retailers by beer companies.

Some experts say domestic payoffs are far more widespread than had previously been acknowledged. Herbert Robinson, a New York lawyer who specializes in fraud cases, estimates, for example, that the amount of money secretly pocketed by U.S. businessmen through commercial bribery and kickbacks may be as high as \$15 billion a year, although he stresses that no one knows for sure.

Specialist in Field

Jules Kroll, a former New York assistant district attorney and president of a consulting company that analyzes corporate purchasing practices, says that for every domestic kickback case reported by the news media or taken to court, an "infinite" number are handled without publicity or prosecution of the companies involved.

"I think," said a Midwest manufacturer of construction equipment, "that almost every illegal or immoral approach found anywhere in the world can be found in this country."

Interviews with businessmen, lawyers, investigators and accountants indicated that domestic kickbacks took place in a wide range of industries, including apparel, printing, freight hauling, advertising, retailing and credit. Most of those interviewed emphasized that they believed that the majority of U.S. businessmen involved in buying and selling were honest.

Buyers Often Involved

Court records and reports indicated that commercial bribes occurred most often at the buyer level, but occasionally involved higher officials of the companies concerned.

Mr. Robinson, the lawyer whose estimate of \$15 billion in commercial bribes far exceeds an admittedly conservative, two-year-old estimate by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said annual takeoffs received by individual businessmen ranged from a few hundred dollars to as much as \$100,000.

A large number of payoffs, he added, were in the range of \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. Robinson said he knew, through his legal work of several thousand instances each year of payoffs between U.S. companies. He said that during examinations of records in a number of cases, he had found evidence that a manufacturer paid off dozens of customers besides the one being investigated.

"Most of them [instances of in-

dividuals receiving kickbacks] weren't even known to their corporate management," he said. Furthermore, he added, even when kickbacks or payoffs came to the attention of management, they often were not prosecuted. Typically, such companies seek restitution and quietly dismiss the employee.

Evidence that domestic bribes and kickbacks involve some of the largest U.S. corporations is provided by recent court cases implicating officials or employees of such companies as Sears, Roebuck and the Zenith Radio Corp.

As Honest as Doctors

Despite the enormous amount of money that changes hands through payoffs, few experts quarreled with the position of Frank Winters, executive vice-president of the National Association of Purchasing Management, who said that purchasing agents were as honest and professional as doctors and lawyers.

In part, Mr. Winters said, the "dishonest atmosphere" in which buying takes place at many companies has fostered "probit and integrity."

Still, the payoffs that occurred, court records indicate, often were paid to buyers at large or medium-size corporations who were bribed by manufacturers' representatives of large companies, or by executives from smaller companies, that acted as their suppliers. Company officials found guilty in recent years of wheeling and dealing in a variety of schemes to outperform their competitors and sell their products. In many cases they have found willing recipients for their payoffs.

Secret Bank Accounts
The practices have ranged from such ploys as contributing to a customer's favorite charity, to the deposit of thousands of dollars in a secret bank account or into a phony consulting company set up to receive kickbacks.

In a perhaps typical case, four executives of the Brunswick Rec-

ord Corp., a New Jersey recording company, were convicted two weeks ago of fraud in the payment of bribes to radio station personnel to play their company's records.

In another case of commercial bribery, a federal grand jury in Illinois last year alleged that George Antoon, a buyer of bicycle accessories for Sears, Roebuck, took thousands of dollars in kickbacks from an importer of bicycle speedometers. Antoon pleaded guilty in the case and was sentenced to two years in prison.

Another recent case involved nearly \$500,000 in kickbacks allegedly paid by subcontractors of the Grumman Corp. Nine Grumman employees were dismissed in the aftermath. The U.S. attorney's office in Brooklyn subsequently charged that there had been a "pattern of pervasive corruption" at Grumman.

A Grumman spokesman pointed out that the company itself "blew the whistle" on the scheme and cooperated with law enforcement officials.

Some Proper Dealings
Clearly, not all personal and extra-contractual dealings between purchasing executives and suppliers are improper, or even suspect. Purchaser-incentive programs are a long-established part of doing business in the United States.

There are areas that purchasing agents find troublesome, however. For example, Milgray Electronics, which sells Texas Instruments products, recently ran a full-page advertisement in Electronic Buyers News, a trade publication, in which gifts to buyers were offered.

An order of \$2,500 of Texas Instruments products earned a buyer a free electronic television game called Odyssey, with a retail value of \$89.95. An order of \$500 or more was good for "a certificate for free gasoline." Such offers are not uncommon, particularly in the electronics distribution field.

Herbert Davidson, president of Milgray Electronics, defended the ad. "It's a legitimate part of our advertising budget," he said. "We didn't raise the price of the product to the buyer and we advertise openly in trade publications. There's no suggestion of a covert deal."

Still, the National Association of Purchasing Management said it had received a number of complaints from its members about ads of this type, some of them quite strong.

The estimate of the number of companies apparently involved in improper payments represents an increase over the 74 that Mr. Eills previously said had voluntarily or involuntarily disclosed questionable payments.

He estimated that by the time corporations have filed year-end 1975 reports with the SEC, there will be "something over 100 large companies that have disclosed past practices of making questionable or obviously illegal payments here and abroad."

He also predicted that some of the companies "will disclose their intention to continue some kinds of payments."

Probably, but not necessarily, these payments will not be large and probably no significant amount of business will depend on them, he said in a speech to the Association of the Bar.

Prosecution at Hearst Trial Ends Evidence Presentation

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (UPI).—Patricia Hearst was "a rebel in search of a cause" and "was ripe for the plucking" by the group that she helped to rob a bank, a psychiatrist testified yesterday as the government closed its presentation of evidence against her.

Final defense evidence will be presented next in support of Miss Hearst's claim that she was coerced into helping the Symbionese Liberation Army rob the Sunset branch of the Hibernia Bank on April 15, 1974.

The government psychiatrist witness yesterday was Dr. Harry Kozol, director of the Center for Diagnosis and Treatment of Criminally Dangerous Sex Offenders at Bridgewater, Mass.

He said that considering her state of mind at the time of the kidnapping, Feb. 4, 1974, it was "unfortunate that all the movements she could have become involved with" such as revolutionary feminism, she was abducted by a group of revolutionaries bent on violence "which echoed what was in her."

Four Days Before

Dr. Kozol, who visited Miss Hearst in jail five times in the several months he studied the case, said that, among other things, Miss Hearst told him that for four days before the night of her kidnapping she had been gripped by the premonitory fear of being abducted.

He described Miss Hearst's account of her fear as being "overwhelming, all-encompassing fear she was going to be abducted." He said he had tried to tell her that for a rich young woman, such as herself, this was not unusual because such a threat constantly hangs over such persons.

"It wasn't anything of that sort, she told me," Dr. Kozol related. "It stayed with her for four solid days. She couldn't shake it. She thought of running home to her parents where she would be safe, but she stayed and was kidnapped."

The premonition had not been

Bonn Won't Let An East German Delegation Fly In

BONN, March 16 (AP).—Relations between West and East Germany took another knock today when the Bonn government refused landing permits for a plane scheduled to fly an East German delegation to a Communist party congress here.

The announcement came the day after the East Berlin regime elicited a sharp protest from Bonn by withholding accreditation to the Leipzig International Spring Trade Fair for three West German radio reporters.

The East Germans accused Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle, the two radio stations employing the journalists, of constantly interfering in the internal affairs of Communist states.

West German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs demonstratively broke off a visit to the Leipzig fair yesterday after protesting the East German action.

A spokesman said today that the Bonn government had decided even before the Leipzig incident to reject a landing application by East Germany's permanent mission in Bonn.

Park Asked to Free Opponent in S. Korea

SEOUL, March 16 (AP).—Mrs. Kim Dae Jung, wife of the former opposition presidential candidate, has appealed to President Chung Hee Park for the release of her husband, who she said was suffering from serious neuralgia and arthritis.

Mr. Kim, 50, who unsuccessfully tried to unseat Mr. Park in the 1971 elections, was among 11 political and Christian leaders arrested in connection with a March 1 statement demanding Mr. Park's resignation and the restoration of full democracy.

Iran Warns of Break In Relations With Cuba

TEHRAN, March 16 (UPI).—Iran has threatened to break diplomatic relations with Cuba over an alleged meeting between Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and exiled Iranian Communist leader Traj Eskandari, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

A report to the clandestine anti-government radio Paylaye Iran said Mr. Castro and the leader of the now defunct Iranian party met during the recent 25th Communist party congress in Moscow, where Mr. Eskandari is living in exile. The spokesman said the government was investigating the accuracy of the broadcast.

Miss Hearst is charged with armed robbery of the bank on April 15, 1974, in company with other members of the SLA.

"She entered the bank voluntarily in order to participate voluntarily in the robbery of the bank," Dr. Kozol said. "It was an act of her own free will."

Psychiatrists testifying for the defense have said the newspaper business was the victim of a behavior-shaping plan that they variously called "coercive persuasion" and "brainwashing." This plan, they said, so instilled fear in her that she went along with the robbery to save her life.

"I think that she had joined these people who had captured her," Dr. Kozol said.

Miss Hearst came back to court yesterday looking more wan than she has since her trial began on Jan. 26. The proceedings were in recess Thursday and Friday because she had developed a fever from a respiratory infection.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the

DIAMOND

for you

Now buy Diamonds at better

than wholesale prices from the

leading first source diamond

firm at the Diamond center of the

world. Buy finest quality Dia-

monds at tremendous savings to

you, for someone you love, gifts,

investment or personal use!

Write for our free brochure or

visit us!

INTERNATIONAL

DIAMOND SALES

diamond source.

51, haveniersstraat

antwerp - belgium

tel: 31.93.05

ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED

BY CERTIFICATE

PHILIPS

Eight claims to a perfect memory.

Our memory is fallible. And writing often isn't possible. Fortunately we can do something about that - with the new Philips Pocket Memo 185. The latest development in Philips desk equipment range. The Pocket Memo 185 has eight unique new features:

- 1 Cassette compartment for the famous 2 x 15 minutes Philips Mini-cassette.
- 2 Highly sensitive microphone.
- 3 Separate "big sound" loudspeaker for clear playback.
- 4 Red operation warning light.
- 5 Big sound with sensitive volume control.
- 6 Push button and audible signal at the end of the tape.
- 7 Connection socket for telephone coil and table (conference) microphone.
- 8 Central multi-purpose control switch; also used for quick erasing.
- 9 Socket for mains operation, ideal for desk use.

Philips Pocket Memo 185 your perfect memory insurance.

Claim your Perfect Memory Insurance now! Send me your documentation about the New Philips Pocket Memo 185.

Name:

Address:

Country:

To Philips Industries, Desk Equipment Division, Eindhoven HBS-2, The Netherlands.

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?

europcar

2500 locations worldwide (in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific) National Car Rental.

Get it together with

Tia Maria

Cabinet Resignation Rumors Stir Spain in Unrest's Wake

Tito Courts Crack Down On Dissidents

By Henry Gimiger

MADRID, March 16 (NYT)—Dissension within the government and hostile pressures from without created a flood of reports yesterday of an impending crisis here in a Cabinet that is barely three months old.

The first government of the new Spanish monarchy, organized to carry out a political reform program and to confront an economic depression, is in difficulties on both counts after being hit by the strongest wave of social unrest in 40 years.

Reports of resignation concerned Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, who exercised no visible leader-

ship during the labor disorders of the past two weeks, the entire Cabinet or individual ministers. The likeliest resignation was thought to be that of Juan Miguel Villar Mir, deputy premier in charge of economic affairs and minister of finance, who has been unable to get an economic recovery program going after the recent devaluation of the peseta and who is the most frequent target of criticism by labor groups and economists.

A program that seeks to stimulate investment and hold down inflation is in parliament for urgent action, but a vote count yesterday revealed that it was in danger of defeat by increasingly independent-minded and rebellious deputies. This would be the biggest blow yet to the prestige of Mr. Villar Mir, who has been under constant fire since he made a speech last December in which he blamed wage-earners for inflation and recommended holding down wage rises.

The speech is being blamed for contributing to the nationwide strike wave in January, which is now receding partly because of sheer exhaustion of the strikers. Tension has been eased in Vitoria, the scene almost two weeks ago of clashes that resulted in four deaths and scores of injured.

Vitoria Workers Return

MADRID, March 16 (UPI)—After 70 days on strike, the 2,100 workers at the Meyosa truck factory in Vitoria returned to work today. But they said they would refuse to work overtime until two Vitoria labor leaders were released from prison, where they are being held on charges of sedition.

One of them, Jesus Fernandez Navas, is a Meyosa employee. Worker sources said the plant is known as a breeding ground for local labor leaders.

By late morning only three small plants in Vitoria were shut because of strikes. There were still thousands of workers on strike in scattered parts of the country, but the national radio of Spain described the labor situation as "almost normal."

Cyprus Arrests

Foe of Makarios

NICOSIA, March 16 (UPI)—Nicos Sampson, who was president of Cyprus for eight days during the anti-Makarios coup of July, 1974, was arrested today, the police announced.

Mr. Sampson, 40, was charged in court on two counts—taking part in the military coup against President Makarios and illegally assuming the post and duties of president.

Pro-Soviet Defendants Get Stiff Sentences

BELGRADE, March 16 (UPI)—A district court today handed down unusually stiff sentences to 10 pro-Soviet Yugoslav dissidents and jailed them for terms ranging from 18 months to 15 years for plotting against the Communist regime.

The court in Novi Sad, 50 miles north of the capital, gave three of the defendants the maximum sentence for "association against the people and state." Maximum sentences are rare.

This was the second group of pro-Moscow Stalinists convicted since the arrest of about 40 Communistists throughout Yugoslavia last year. They were among 200 persons arrested during the same period for a variety of political crimes.

Illegal Group

The Novi Sad court said the 10, of whom seven already had been convicted on similar charges, formed an illegal group with the aim of forcibly overthrowing the regime of President Tito with outside support.

Yugoslavia has complained to the Soviet Union about supporting the Communistists.

The Communistists disagree with President Tito's 1948 break with Moscow and oppose his more liberal brand of Communism and his independent line.

In another case, the district court in Sarajevo sentenced Pero Tadić to 11 years in prison for anti-state activities as a member of the rightist Ustaši exile movement in West Germany.

The Ustaši are extreme Croatian nationalists who ran Croatia as a puppet state for the Nazis during World War II. After the war they fled Yugoslavia and continued their anti-Tito activities, including alleged bombings of Yugoslav missions and killing of Yugoslav officials in Western countries.

In a third trial, the same court sentenced a lawyer and a craftsman to eight years and five years, respectively, for hostile propaganda aimed at overthrowing the Tito regime.

Paris Embassy Protest

PARIS, March 16 (Reuters)—Police today detained 46 Chad students who occupied their country's embassy here for two hours in a protest against alleged repression in the West African republic. No damage was reported.



GRILLE-GRAFT—The well known nose of a well known German car whose models run to some of the poshest has been put on the micro-model of another well known manufacturer with this result as seen recently in Mannheim.

Obituaries

Jo Mielziner, 74, a Leading American Theater Designer

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT)—Jo Mielziner, the pioneering designer who created the settings and often the lighting for more than 275 dramas, musical comedies, operas and ballets, suffered a heart attack in a taxi cab yesterday and was pronounced dead on arrival at Roosevelt Hospital. He would have been 75 on Friday.

The designer could, with seeming ease, brighten up a stage and make it look like so much cotton candy, as he did with "Guys and Dolls," or turn a stage into a verdant tropical island, as he did for "South Pacific."

But he also did the mordantly moody setting for "Death of a Salesman" and the semirealist design for "A Streetcar Named Desire." His designs won five Antoinette Perry (Tony) Awards, five Donaldson Awards, and an Academy Award for his color art direction for the movie "Picnic."

He first caught the public's eye in 1924 with his sets for "The

Guardian," and was praised for his sweeping canvas of people under the Brooklyn Bridge, used as the backdrop for Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset."

Among musicals for which he provided the sets were "The Boys From Syracuse," "Pal Joey," "Carousel," "Annie Get Your Gun," "The King and I," "Camelot," "The Most Happy Fella," and "Gypsy." At his death he was working on designs for David Merrick's musical version of the French film "The Baker's Wife."

Designs for Dramas

He designed the settings for such dramas as Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," Elmer Rice's "Street Scene," and Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie," "Summer and Smoke" and "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof."

Mr. Mielziner's urge to design for the stage emanated from his early training as a painter. His father, Leo Mielziner, was a portrait painter, and his mother was a writer. Although his parents were Americans, he was born in Paris in 1901 and spent several years there. At the age of 15 he left high school in New York to accept a scholarship to study painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

In 1923 he was employed as an assistant stage manager and hit actor by the Theater Guild in New York. He was an assistant to the great scenic designer of that period, Robert Edmond Jones, and to the guild's designer, Lee Simonson.

Mr. Mielziner was also active in the design of theaters and as a design and lighting consultant to architectural firms. He designed the theater in the White House in 1964, and was a co-designer of many others.

Baron Albert Lilar

ANTWERP, Belgium, March 16 (UPI)—Baron Albert Lilar, 75, a former senator and justice minister, died last night, the family announced today. A Liberal senator from 1946 to 1974, he was four times minister of justice and was a vice-premier from 1958 to 1960.

He was a specialist in international and maritime law and has been chairman of the permanent committee of the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law. Earlier this month he was given the title of baron by King Baudouin.

Finland Checking Entry by Turks

HELSINKI, March 16 (Reuters)—The Finnish government is stopping the flow of Turkish immigrant workers into Finland by reintroducing visa controls for Turkish citizens, according to a government statement.

All Turks other than holders of diplomatic or special passports are being turned back at Finnish entry points unless their passports bear an entry visa.

The Finnish ban followed a similar move by Sweden which suspended its no-visa agreement with Turkey last month on the grounds that the influx of Turkish workers had reached unmanageable proportions.

Not being able to reply personally to the numerous messages of sympathy received following the death of

JEAN MARTINON

his wife and family take this opportunity to warmly thank all those sharing in their grief.

Dutch Protest Iraqi Execution Of Alleged Spy

From WPT Dispatches

THE HAGUE, March 16.—(The Netherlands) recalled its chargé d'affaires from Baghdad today for consultations on Iraq's execution of a Dutch Jew accused of espionage. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Netherlands was not severing its diplomatic relations with Iraq.

Announcement of the recall of the chargé, Gerben Meihuizen, came hours after the ministry said Iraq had confirmed that it executed Leendert Aarnoud, 40, three months ago.

Iraq took the view that the matter did not concern the Dutch government. The Iraqi chargé d'affaires here, Ismail Said al-Khadhi, told reporters, "It is proved that Leendert Aarnoud was an Israeli citizen. As a Zionist spy who caused much damage and suffering to our people, he was sentenced to death by an Iraqi court and was executed."

Mr. Aarnoud, a male nurse, was reported to have been arrested by Iraqi security forces last March in a Kurdish area of northern Iraq, and convicted of spying for Israel by a revolutionary tribunal in October.

In Jerusalem, officials said Mr. Aarnoud was neither an Israeli citizen nor a spy.

Pravda Claims Soviet Threat Does Not Exist

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI)—The Communist party newspaper Pravda, commenting on current NATO naval exercises in the North Atlantic, said today there is no Soviet military threat.

"It is clear to any sober-minded person that there is no such threat in existence either for the West or the East," the newspaper said. "The Soviet Union is not going to attack anyone and it does not need war."

The newspaper criticized persons who were trying to spread fears of such a threat, which it said "was incompatible with the spirit of the times."

Named were Adm. Isaac Kidd, supreme allied commander in the Atlantic, and Gen. Jacques Dextraze, chief of the general staff of Canada, who Pravda said, "have joined actively in the chorus of opponents of the relaxation of tension."

The NATO naval exercises follow by a month Soviet land exercises in the Caucasus.

Italy Party Fires Leader Named in Lockheed Scandal

FLORENCE, March 16 (Reuters)—Italy's Social Democratic party today ousted its secretary, Mario Tanassi, in a vote of no confidence at the end of a five-day congress here.

Mr. Tanassi, named in the Lockheed bribery scandal, had come under increasing pressure from inside his own party.

Critics said the party's image has been tarnished by the repeated mention of Mr. Tanassi, in connection with the affair. He has vehemently denied receiving any bribes.

He is also charged with taking his party too far to the right, thus losing votes to the left. The Social Democrats have 5 per cent of the national vote, making it Italy's fifth biggest party.

The party's leadership now rests with the chairman, Giuseppe Saragat, 71.

Brazil Bus Plunge Kills 11
RECIFE, Brazil, March 16 (AP)—Eleven passengers were killed and 20 were injured when a bus plunged from a cliff into a reservoir 150 miles from here, it was reported.

Chile Junta Tries, but Fails To Better Poor Rights Im

By Jonathan Kandell

SANTIAGO, March 16 (NYT)—Two-and-a-half years after taking power, the rightist military junta that governs Chile is still grappling unsuccessfully with its poor image on human rights within the country and abroad.

In the aftermath of the 1973 coup that brought down the Marxist government of the late Salvador Allende, more than 45,000 people passed through at least temporary detention, according to the junta. Church sources believe that detainees were twice that figure, or about 1 per cent of the total population.

There are still some 3,900 political prisoners. The authorities disclaim any knowledge of the fate of more than 1,900 other detainees, which leads church sources and human-rights lawyers to believe that many of the missing persons have died in prison.

Political parties remain inactive but or suspension. Opposition newspapers do not exist, and the remaining publications are either laxest government supporters or self-censored. Labor unions have been reduced to paper organizations with no rights to bargain or strike. Purges, which had previously swept out Marxist faculty members and government posts, are continuing directed against moderate non-Marxists.

Fewer Arrests

But in an attempt to improve the most controversial aspects of its human-rights image, the junta has sharply reduced the number of arrests in recent months. Detention centers have been opened to sporadic, well-publicized visits by pro-junta Justice Ministry and Supreme Court officials, who have declared themselves satisfied with the facilities.

The government has also recently passed a series of decrees which, if implemented, would considerably reduce the charges of brutality made against the intelligence services.

The measures specify that only three detention camps would be legally recognized, that security officers must identify themselves during the course of an arrest and produce a warrant detailing charges, that the closest relatives of detainees must be advised of the arrest within 48 hours, that the prisoner will be released within five days of his detention or turned over to a court of law.

Kremlin Removes Its Farm Minister

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP)—Dmitri Polyanskiy, who last year presided over the Soviet Union's grain crop in a decade, has lost his job as the Soviet Union's agriculture minister. Tass reported today.

Mr. Polyanskiy, 56, was dropped from the Communist party's leading Politburo March 5 but remained a member of the party's Central Committee. Tass said Mr. Polyanskiy was freed from his job "in connection with his transfer to other work." It did not give his new position.

The new minister will be Valentin Medvedev, 48, second secretary of the Kazakhstani Communist party, Tass said.

Scientists Use Earth, Moon To Check on Galileo, Einstein

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT)—A counterpart of the experiment whereby Galileo showed that objects of different weight fall at essentially the same speed has been conducted, using objects of considerably greater mass—the earth and moon—to attack the problem from a new angle.

The purpose has been to explore the possibility, suggested by some theorists, that the so-called equivalence principle, forming the basis of Einstein's general theory of relativity, is "only partly valid."

The experiment consisted of aiming laser pulses three-billionths of a second long at laser reflectors left at three sites on the moon by Apollo astronauts and measuring their round-trip travel times. In this way, changes in earth-moon distances could be tracked to within five inches.

Two independent analyses of the 1,389 measurements made in this manner have provided similar findings: That no departure from Einstein's relativity could be recorded within the limits of measurement. The laser pulses were transmitted through a telescope of the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas. The findings are presented in yesterday's issue of Physical Review Letters.

Proposed at Issue

At issue is a proposal of one participant in the experiments, Dr. Robert Dicke of Princeton University, that the equivalence principle, one aspect of which was tested by Galileo in the 16th century, might not be entirely valid.

Galileo showed that all bodies respond similarly to gravity, regardless of their size and composition. Einstein based his theory on the related assumption that the mass responsible for an object's inertia is equivalent to the mass responsible for its gravity that it generates.

Put another way, the force of gravity and the force required to overcome inertia are indistinguishable. No experiment inside a spacecraft can determine whether its occupants are held to the floor by gravity tending

and that doctors examine prisoners immediately before after detention.

Church sources Skeptical of rights groups in Chile, skeptics that the secret will accept the new measure. Court of Appeals here is reviewing requests for habeas corpus in the name of some most decrees protecting persons suspects only a few days the measure went into effect.

According to this balance, taken to his workshop, where agents picked up four or five prisoners to an unknown place of detention. The man did not identify himself as said, nor did they disclose charges against the men.

Her husband, she said, taken to his workshop, where agents picked up four or five prisoners to an unknown place of detention. The man did not identify himself as said, nor did they disclose charges against the men.

Gen. Ioannidis Gets 14 Years In Greek Pl

ATHENS, March 16 (UPI)—A criminal court today found former Greek strongman, Gen. Ioannidis, guilty of complicity in an anti-government plot and sentenced him to 14 years imprisonment.

Former Col. Dimitrios Pappas was sentenced to 10 years for associating with Gen. Ioannidis in the conspiracy of Greek officers against the government of Premier Constantinos Karamanlis.

After the plot was foiled by government forces, 21 officers were court-martialed. Fourteen received prison terms ranging from years to eight months.

Gen. Ioannidis and Col. Pappas were not court-martialed because they retired from the army before the conspiracy was uncovered.

The public prosecutor, Nicos Ganolis, said: "These men are not satisfied with their act during the seven-year dictatorship. They tried to deprive the country of the right of democracy by blowing away the dog of their regime. They tried to impose a second slavery on people."

Gen. Ioannidis relinquished power in July, 1974, following Turkish invasion of Cyprus, coup against Archbishop Makarios III by the Greek-officer-led Army, setting on Gen. Ioannidis, who was used as a tool for the Turkish invasion.

Gen. Ioannidis is already serving seven life sentences for part in the April, 1967, coup that overthrew the government of Konstantinos Karamanlis in 1973, more than 250 persons were killed in the suppression of a student rebellion by the army.

Ireland leads the way once more in the saving of the green. The hotels of Ireland now offer TELEPLAN...the economical way to call from a hotel to the U.S.A.



In Ireland, they're doing something about the problem, found in many countries, of unreasonable surcharges on calls to the U.S. made from the traveler's hotel. Irish hotels have agreed to add no more than 50 pence (about \$1.00) to your hotel bill for placing a collect or telephone credit card call. There's no need to pay the hotel for the call itself, for it will appear later on your regular home or office telephone bill. For instance, a three-minute station credit card call from your room, nights and Sundays, will cost 50p on your hotel bill. Then you'll be billed only \$4.05 plus tax when you get home from the trip. The same call placed collect would be 50p plus \$7.20 and tax. If you prefer to charge the call to your hotel room, the added hotel charges will be somewhat higher and will vary with the length of your call.

Collect and telephone credit card service—a way of calling now and paying later.

And TELEPLAN—another adventure in green, from the Irish.

ⓑ Bell System

July 1976

MOVIES

Three Polish Fortune Hunters In 'Land of Great Promise'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 16 (UPI).—"The Land of Great Promise" (at Playhouse Theatre, the Gaumont) is a French production in which three Polish fortune hunters, played by Wojciech Pszoniak, Daniel Olbrychski and Andrej Seweryn, are shown in a series of scenes that are both humorous and tragic. The film, directed by Andrzej Wajda, is a sequel to his 1965 film "The Ashes of My Heart." It tells the story of three Polish men who come to America in search of fortune. The film is a comedy-drama that explores the themes of greed, ambition, and the American dream.

refuse to take her out to Sunday lunch because of her sudden show of shyness. Using her father's loudspeaker, she broadcasts to the neighbors that she is hungry and her father, hoist baskets of provisions to her window. There is the teen-aged boy who, smitten with the beautiful mother of one of his friends, presents the lady with flowers only to be told to thank his father for the floral tributes. And there is the school thief who turns out to be the victim of harsh maternal tyranny.

Serge Gainsbourg, the popular-song composer, emerges as a movie director with "Je T'Alme Moi Non Plus" (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysees, the Hauteville and the Clichy Palace). His first screen effort is marked by general confusion. He would, it seems, set a sort of John Steinbeck scene of the desolate American plains and depict the loneliness that haunts its inhabitants. But he has burdened himself with a sordid scenario in which a forlorn waitress of an outpost cafe comes between a pair of homosexual truckers assigned to garbage disposal—and the result is a grotesque hug-



Wojciech Pszoniak, left, Daniel Olbrychski and Andrej Seweryn in Wajda film.

of-war between art-striving Western and hard-core porno. The attractive Jane Birkin as the tomboy heroine is overexposed, while Joe Dallesandro, star of the Andy Warhol extravaganzas, acquires himself honorably as the brutal lover and Hugues Quester, a rising actor of the French stage, is his jealous skidder.

"L'Acrobate" (at the Elysees, Lincoln, the Saint-Germain Village and the Cambonne) has been awarded the Grand Prix de la Critique as the most humorous film of 1976. We live, alas, in singularly unfunny times if this is what causes a jury of reviewers

to rock with laughter. Claude Melki, who might be mistaken for an uncluttered caricature of Buster Keaton, hops and skips about as a Turkish bath attendant who longs to be a tango dancer, a premise that might have served Keaton for a two-reeler, but which is here extended as the basis for a full-length and faltering feature.

"Xala" (at the Marbeuf, the Nostambules and the Jean Renoir) was written and directed by the Senegalese Ousmane Sembene, whose film, "Le Mandat" brought the black African cinema international recognition.

This new film, based on his novel, concerns a Dakar businessman who becomes impotent ("xala" is the Senegalese word signifying impotency) on the wedding night of his third marriage. This temporary failing is caused by the curse of a peasant he has cheated. For the restoration of his powers, he consults witch doctors and loses his fortune to these wizards. The downfall of the local tycoon is a springboard for comic satire in which the bondage traditionally imposed on women and the parvenu exploitation of the poor are ridiculed. Technically immature, "Xala" has an ironic bite that lends it unusual verve.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Man Friday" brings together some good people, Peter O'Toole and Richard Roundtree, the stars, and Jack Gold the director, but unfortunately, this movie "brings out the worst in each of them," writes Vincent Canby. Based on Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," the screenplay was written by Adrian Mitchell "with a doppelgänger consciousness," says Canby. Friday, played by Roundtree, is a sort of exotic flower child while O'Toole as Crusoe has been turned into a Bible-quoting bigot. The movie, Canby continues, "seems to have been carefully aimed about two inches over the heads of an audience of 8-year-olds." O'Toole "looks and sounds right," says Canby, and might

have done better with a less pretentious script. But Roundtree "has a terrible time trying to mime a primitive man's saintliness."

"From Beyond the Grave" is a film in four episodes based on stories by R. Chetwynd-Hayes, linked together by the proprietor of an antique shop who hexes people trying to cheat him. Richard Eder calls the stories "crude and obvious." Blood is used as a poor compensation for darkness. However, a few distinguished British actors have been hired for some of the parts so "in spite of the blood, none of the episodes goes much below a certain harmless tedium," Eder says. The best, according to the critic, is "The Elemental," the reason being the late Margaret Leighton, who "has a hilarious

time wrestling the spirit" lodged in the left shoulder of Ian Carmichael. In "An Act of Kindness," Eder thought Ian Bannen had "some good moments," and Diana Dore was "also fine" as his wife. The other two, "The Gate Crasher" and "The Door," are "pure sledge," according to Eder.

"Vincent, François, Paul and the Others," a French film directed by Claude Sautet, is about three middle-class failures whose friendship sustains and reassures them. Vincent Canby calls Sautet a director who "regards the bourgeoisie with solemnity unrelieved by humor," and is as fascinated by the cut of their clothes as by the state of their emotional lives. But in the current film, Canby writes, he is "most successful at keeping

a balance between these interests." He found parts of it "hammy" and feels that it makes a serious attempt at defining the meaning of friendship. "It's not love," Canby suggests, "but it's better than nothing." Yves Montand "is fine" as Vincent. Michel Piccoli "gives a strong performance" as François and Gérard Depardieu "is forceful and funny" as the youngest member of the group.

"Immortal Tales" Walerian Borowczyk's four-part French film, is a nice old-fashioned erotic film," Vincent Canby says. Canby writes that Borowczyk is "a talented film-maker who examines his obsessions as he enthusiastically, often solemnly, indulges them." The tales, Canby says, express "a true Victorian gentleman's ap-

Happy Life of a Children's Author

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (UPI).—It is easy to imagine Richard Scarry working in his studio overlooking the cathedral in Lausanne. He is chuckling.

He's just decided on a name for one of the characters in his children's books, Cousins, the Algerian detective. Four-year-olds will miss the joke, but many of their parents will find it amusing.

And one reason Richard Scarry offers for his surprising success—he says 50 million of his books have been sold throughout the world—is his awareness of the parents who buy the books and who often have to read them out loud over and over again.

Charming Children

Meanwhile, he's charming the children with his animals that are cute (but not quite as cute as Disney's, which he finds "corny") and with his stories about work or words or numbers.

Although the people in his stories are always animals, the animals are always people. "When I draw an owl," Mr. Scarry said the other day on one of his visits to the United States, "and he wants to go somewhere, he doesn't fly; he has to go down to the airport and take a plane."

He thinks animals are more appealing to children than drawings of people, because there are no barriers to identifying with them; if a young reader has dark hair and sees a child with blond hair in a book, she might feel,

in Mr. Scarry's view, "that's not me." But as Mr. Scarry sees it, all children can identify with little rabbits, dogs or pigs.

The books have made Mr. Scarry a wealthy man. "Not yet quite a millionaire," he says with a laugh, "but I'm hoping."

3 Residences

Millionaire or not, he does have three European residences in addition to that studio in Lausanne. There's also an apartment in Lausanne, a rented villa at St. Jean Cap Ferrat on the Mediterranean in France and a chalet in Gstaad.

He lives a life, he says, that "is more fun than disco theque." And as the 56-year-old, square-jawed and gray-haired author tells it, it sounds like a life in which skiing is more important than walking.

Skiing was the reason he and his wife, Patricia, also a children's-book author, and their now 23-year-old son, Richard, moved to Switzerland from Connecticut eight years ago.

Read to Skating

The road to magnificent skiing began for Mr. Scarry in 1946 when, as a commercial illustrator just out of the Army, he got his first children's book assignment, doing the illustrations for "The Boss of the Barnyard" for Golden Press.

He did odd drawings for children's books for 11 years, and then ran out of assignments and decided to do some writing, too. The result was "Tinker and Tanker," about a hippopotamus and a rabbit facing danger in Africa.

The next book, "Richard Scarry's Best Word Book Ever," which uses tens of illustrations on many of its pages, each illustration with its corresponding word, seems to identify everything children meet in their world and some things in exotic worlds. It has sold more than a million copies in 18 Golden Press printings.

And like many of the 140 books he has worked on, it carries the superlative in the title—others are the "Best Rainy Day Book Ever" (published by Random House, which has published a number of his more recent books), "Best Mother Goose Ever," "Best Storybook Ever" and so on.

Intuitive Approach

Although he has done a great deal of research for some books—up to two months of work before sitting down to write and draw—Mr. Scarry approaches his books almost intuitively.

He uses no set word list and does not try his ideas out on

children before submitting them. "When it's right," he said, "you just know."

He also says he has no age range in mind: "They say the books are for 2 to 10-year-olds, but 1-year-olds can look at the pictures."

Mr. Scarry has had his share of criticism along with the success. Some have charged that his pigs were sexist, so now he has female characters in some traditionally male roles (police officers, for instance). And there have been complaints about violence in his stories.

But he describes the violence as "practical." He says, "No one actually ever gets hurt. In all my books there's a certain gentleness."

Art Collection Goes On Sale in N.Y. Today

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI).—A collection of French impressionist and modern paintings and sculptures put together by a survivor of the Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen Nazi concentration camps will be sold here tomorrow with Picasso's "La Matrie" as the prize lot.

The estate of the late Josef Rosenzweig is selling 65 items from the collection amassed by the New York realtor and his wife, Hadasah, after he came to the United States following World War II. The collection was little known, except to connoisseurs, although the Rosenzweigs occasionally loaned paintings to museum shows.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1928"
62 Pelikstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09 82.

Gold Medal
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
ESTABLISHED 1928

TWA's the only airline with a New York terminal for the exclusive use of its own passengers.

More people now fly TWA across the Atlantic than any other airline.

And it can't just be for the choice of two films and eight tracks of international audio.

Nor just for the choice of drinks from around the world.

Nor a choice of three meals in Economy (five in First Class) on every Trans World Service flight.

Nor our Twin Seats in 707's which let you stretch out in comfort.

Nor the fact that we have as many as 280 departures every week from 18 cities in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East to a total of 35 cities in the U.S.A.

And it can't just be for our consistent on-time performance and efficient ground service.

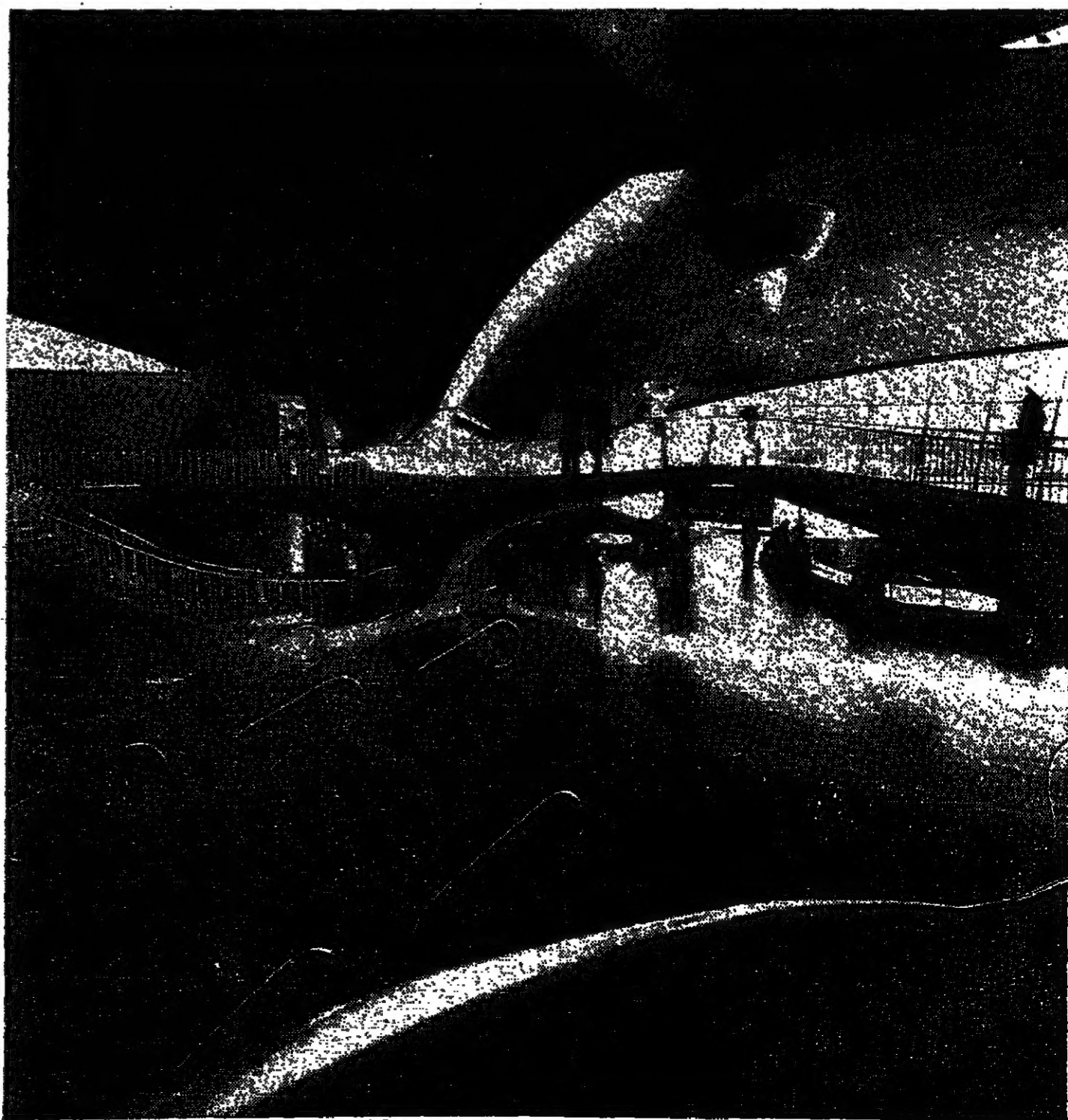
So what can it be but all these things.

Along with our unique terminal at Kennedy which helps you avoid all the usual congestion.

Letting you clear customs and get where you're going quickly and easily.

TWA

TWA. No. 1 across the Atlantic.



By International agreement, there is a mutual change in flight schedules, but for airports, changes in economy class.

Mr. Wilson Steps Down

Had Prime Minister Harold Wilson—after last Wednesday's defeat in Commons, no one would have had constitutional reason for surprise. Or had Mr. Wilson, in normal course, announced that at 60, after more than 10 years of the heavy responsibility of the government, he intended to leave that post, the action would have seemed natural enough. But for his resignation to follow so soon after his Cabinet's decision to rest on the laurels of a vote of confidence raises many questions.

Whoever succeeds him—and the selection promises to be a stormy process—will still confront harsh political facts. Some thirty-odd Labor members of the House bolted the government on a crucial issue relating to fiscal policy. That they returned to give their votes of confidence seemed quite clearly to say they wanted neither new elections nor the Wilson-Healey program. And this could be even more ominous evidence of stalemate than the divisions between Republican President Ford and the Democratic Congress—without the definite search for a mandate that is now under way in the United States election campaign.

But will the new situation created by Mr. Wilson's imminent departure as prime minister and leadership of the Labor party resolve the dilemmas? Harold Wilson is by no means a charismatic politician. But he has

been a good one, in that he juggled the conflicting elements within Labor very well and, in the end, had the courage to move to a new course of moderation when Britain's acute financial crisis demanded it. By stepping down at this particular juncture, however, he places a very heavy burden on the much divided party, and on whatever leadership it selects. It also places the time and conditions of a new appeal to the people in doubt.

This is not good for Britain nor for a Western Europe in which a sinking pound and a floating franc are symptoms of economic malaise and political uncertainty. Will Britain join Italy not only in economic distress but political unrest? Britain, to be sure, does have a Conservative party ready and eager to take office if the voters so decide, ready to form a government that would take direct responsibility for a course of action. But if there is a prolonged period of uncertainty before elections the effects could be gravely damaging.

Labor may prove that it can pull itself together and agree on policies and personnel for a continuation of its waning mandate. Or elections may come sooner than expected and a new mandate be won by either major party. But those Europeans who condemn the United States for its own uncertainties at this time would do well to take a closer look at their own.

Leftward in France

The triennial cantonal elections in France for virtually powerless local bodies normally have little significance. The political future of France will be determined by the parliamentary elections of 1978 and the presidential voting of 1981, both a long way off. Yet the left swing in this year's cantonals has a special meaning.

These first nationwide elections since the rise to the presidency of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing two years ago have seen the parties of the left capture a majority not only in the popular vote but—for the first time in the Gaullist Fifth Republic—a majority of the seats in the local councils. The left bloc that won the election represents a nationwide alliance of Communists and Socialists, cemented together by political necessity that came within 1 per cent of victory in the last presidential election and is likely to hold together until the next.

The big question in the interim is whether the left could translate a popular majority in 1978, if it should win one, into a majority of the seats in parliament—a much more difficult task, given the French electoral system. Last Sunday's results make that outcome more likely than had seemed possible. It could mean Communist accession to power through a left coalition cabinet.

As usual in French runoff elections, the left alliance last Sunday saw more Communist votes for Socialists who came out ahead in the first round than the reverse. And there were the usual recriminations by Communist leaders. But the degree of left bloc coherence was more important than the disputes. A coherence increased by the So-

cialist emergence as the bigger party, with 26.5 per cent of the vote compared with 23 per cent for the Communists.

Within the government coalition, Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans made further gains, confirming their position as a larger party than the fading Gaullist party, which again lost ground. But the charisma of France's new President, the reforms he has instituted and the more progressive measures he has proposed this year—including a capital gains tax and a form of worker-management co-determination—have failed to win him the kind of electoral dominance that General de Gaulle achieved for a time.

Meanwhile, worldwide recessions, inflation and the fivefold rise in the price of imported oil have hampered efforts to pull France out of its deepest depression and highest unemployment levels since the 1930s. Two years of deflationary policies cut the inflation rate below 10 per cent and put France's external payments into balance. But the first efforts at recovery, initiated last year, have sent the inflation rate up again and thrown the balance of payments toward deficit, contributing to the weakening of the franc that now has forced a new devaluation.

With unemployment and inflation the chief factors in Sunday's left electoral shift, the difficulty in achieving recovery in France without a sharp upswing worldwide—and particularly in the predominant American and West German economies—is a warning of political dangers yet to come.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Blood in Nigeria

Public execution by firing squad of 30 Nigerian Army officers and one civilian for alleged involvement in an abortive coup last month is the act of frightened military rulers, unsure of their support either in the armed forces or the country as a whole. The massacre exhibition on a beach near Lagos furnishes the most striking contrast imaginable to the magnanimous treatment of the military and civilian leaders of secessionist Biafra by Gen. Yakubu Gowon at the end of Nigeria's civil war in 1970.

For the existing Lagos regime it is no answer to say that people must be taught not to overthrow government, even if it were clear—which it is not—that executions are effective deterrents. The fact is that Gen. Murtala Mohammed, the chief of state who was murdered in the February coup, and his successor, Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, came to power themselves by overthrowing General Gowon's government last July.

The trials of the accused were conducted in secret by a military tribunal, so there

is no basis for judging the so-called "confessions," reported by Lagos radio, or the allegations that General Gowon, now studying politics at a British university, was implicated in the plot. General Gowon has denied any involvement and it is inconceivable, given the present climate in Lagos, that Britain would agree to his extradition.

Whatever the case against him—and the truth may never be known—it is a matter for widespread regret that one of those executed was Maj. Gen. I. D. Bissala, former defense minister. As commander in the former Biafran heartland after the civil war, General Bissala did perhaps more than any individual except General Gowon himself to enforce a policy of reconciliation and reintegration for the secessionists. Nigeria can ill afford the loss of such a talent. His execution and that of so many others is not likely to increase confidence in the present military rulers of Africa's biggest and richest country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1901

NEW YORK.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie seems to be in no great danger of dying disgraced. The gifts that he has made within the last 30 days now aggregate nearly \$12,000,000. To his splendid offer to donate 65 libraries to New York City at a cost of \$80,000 each, is now added the announcement of a \$1,000,000 library for St. Louis and a \$25,000 library for New Rochelle, N.Y.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1925

WASHINGTON.—Postmaster-General New has announced another step to place the Northwest in speedy mail communication with the Eastern Seaboard. A new airmail service will commence operation on April 6 from Elko, Nev., via Boise, Idaho, to Pasco, Wash., and return. With the installation of this route, mail from New York City will now reach the extreme western section of the United States in approximately 30 hours.



Paying the Price of Empire

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBON.—Portugal is paying a steep price for the numerous votes of the anti-MPLA refugees who (2) to reaffirm last year's Alvor accord; (3) to avoid irritating the West. But these were all forgotten when Western capital, led by Paris, rushed to acknowledge MPLA's regime while certain Lisbon provisional government leaders (now far left of a changing public opinion) urged recognition.

Public health, literacy, employment, investment, infiltration, production remain at dreadful levels. And things are going badly between Lisbon and its former colonies, although some Cabinet ministers connected with such affairs like to gild the stunk cabbage. As Mario Soares, head of the Socialist party (this nation's largest), realistically says:

"Totalitarian regimes have been installed there (the ex-colonies) and they are close to the Soviet orbit. The West is paying for its stupidity in not helping movements for independence from the Salazar (Portugal's dictator) regime." Jose Medeiros Ferreira, secretary of state for foreign affairs, adds: "We expect to play a difficult role vis-a-vis our former possessions during the next few years."

There is no escaping the U.S. share in the blame. The U.S. National Security Council decided six years ago to support Portuguese administration in Angola and Mozambique in order to avoid "chaos and increased opportunities for the Communists." This policy produced precisely what it sought to avoid.

Nationalist movements in Portuguese Africa infected the forces set to restrain them with their own ideology and methodology. These inspired a revolution in Lisbon plus both chaos and near-Communism. African regimes were created that are anti-Western (above all anti-U.S.) and even tried with sympathizers here.

Dispossessed

Adm. Victor Crespo, minister of cooperation (a job once called colonial minister), assured me less than 100 Portuguese are now jailed in Mozambique. The figure is probably six times as large. And residents of that former colony—including those in re-industrialization camps or prisons—don't show up at homes or offices within 90 days are automatically dispossessed.

The bitter feelings brought to Lisbon by an airlifted 400,000 Angolan refugees have been further soured by events in Mozambique. This stirs an anger that has considerable political importance here. Thirty per cent of the new voters enrolled for next month's legislative elections are homeless emigrants from Africa who are also mostly jobless.

Maybe in time these people will prove to be of long-term benefit to Portugal because they represent much talent, energy and enterprise. But right now, despite an impressive national effort to care for them, house them temporarily and resettle them, they are unhappy, resentful and potentially dangerous.

Many Portuguese are far from convinced that it was wise for Lisbon to ignore its own pledge (the Alvor agreement) to the three competing Angolan nationalist movements by recognizing the MPLA government. People here with Angolan experience say MPLA isn't capable of imposing itself on the entire country, even with Soviet and Cuban support.

With an election in the offing, the decision to recognize was avoided for a while because of

differing internal reasons: (1) to count the anti-MPLA refugees; (2) to reaffirm last year's Alvor accord; (3) to avoid irritating the West. But these were all forgotten when Western capital, led by Paris, rushed to acknowledge MPLA's regime while certain Lisbon provisional government leaders (now far left of a changing public opinion) urged recognition.

Only Party?

Many disagree with Crespo's belief that MPLA is the "only party" capable of governing Angola. Yet a kind of political coup d'état was engineered here to support that view. Adm. Rosa Coutinho, a former member of the National Revolutionary Council in Lisbon (once the Portuguese revolution's high commissioner in Angola), has just returned there for reasons nobody can explain.

Coutinho no longer holds an official position. He is accused of having helped help-Portugal is paying a steep price for the numerous votes of the anti-MPLA refugees who (2) to reaffirm last year's Alvor accord; (3) to avoid irritating the West. But these were all forgotten when Western capital, led by Paris, rushed to acknowledge MPLA's regime while certain Lisbon provisional government leaders (now far left of a changing public opinion) urged recognition.

Letters

South African View

South Africa and Rhodesia should not yield to pressure from outside agencies to adopt the principle of "one-man, one-vote." This method of government appointment is nonexistent in Africa. None of the members of the OAU are in power by this system, although they advocate other countries using it. Even majority rule is a farce. The OAU recognizes the MPLA as the ruling government in Angola but it does not receive more than 20 per cent of the support of the local people. African leaders are past masters of double standards. This practice may satisfy the local followers but is absurd in the eyes of rational people.

The blacks' greatest fear is the blacks themselves. Their inability to control political power for the good of the masses and tribalism are the greatest obstacles to overcome before they can call for unity.

The colonialists have, for centuries, pioneered the natural resources of Africa, their ingenuity has not only benefited the world in general but increased the standard of living amongst the local populations. This is evident in both South Africa and Rhodesia, where the opportunity for the individual is greater than in any other part of the continent.

Law and order, employment, food, health services and transport are surely a higher preference to a family than its head receiving a vote. Southern Africa is being threatened by an insanity created by outside agitators that have nothing to lose by national and international instability.

South Africa and Rhodesia have the military might and the ability to use it in order to maintain law and order for the security of all the local people's progress. Sooner or later South Africa and Rhodesia will have to call the military bluff for they should realize that the victory, with or without the aid of the Communists, is only a fantasy's dream who would have their own people senselessly killed for a cause they do not know.

The world should look at history and note the loss of prosperity and progress to all the people of Africa affected by constant coups and internal violence. Productivity on the continent of

by some observers of having helped engineers a Lisbon-Mozambique coup favoring MPLA, while he was still on the Revolutionary Council. Crespo says there is no confirmable evidence of this.

The obvious ultimate solution for Portugal is to join the European Economic Community, to which all dispossessed former overseas imperial powers belong: Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland. They have discovered they can effectively pool their energies in that common enterprise and at the same time can encourage continued links between industrialized Europe and developing Africa.

However, Portuguese Africa, with its long-delayed freedom and currently pro-Marxist bias, is far from playing any role in such a Eurasian combination. And so is Portugal itself—with its antiquated economy and still-provisional government unable to undertake long-range obligations.

Manhattan Transfer

Kudos to Jan Eby for his article (Herald Tribune, March 12) on the "Deal of the 17th Century" which led to Dutch and Belgian development of New York. The "deal" he talks of is the Dutch paying "the Manhattan Indians all of 60 dollars (\$24) for their island real estate—might even be described as the "double-dealing of the century," according to the New York City Police Department.

A department manual says the deal showed that, from the moment the first Europeans landed on Manhattan Island, the good burghers there have been seeking protection for the Indians that sold the Dutch the island were not from Manhattan at all, but were there on a fishing trip from their tribal lands in what is now Flatbush, Brooklyn.

The Manhattan Indians got no benefit. The first deal, the first swindle, establishing a Manhattan way of life.

One-way Déteinte

Re the letter by Jacob Izakovitch Reif "View from Moscow" (Herald Tribune, March 2). One may wonder how come Mr. Reif "learned by chance" about the Brussels World Conference on Soviet Jewry which was played out by Soviet media to an extent only rivaled by the coverage given to the Communist party congress.

Natively, one may ask why has the Moscow party congress more right to discuss such issues as Angola, Middle East, etc., than Jews to discuss the situation of their own brethren in the Soviet Union.

But that's beside the point. The main aspect of the letter is the free, one-way use of Western media by the Russians, in this age of détente. Mr. Reif, who claims to be an ordinary Soviet citizen, turns to such a prestigious forum as the HET.

Peter Lennon From London:

The news that Harold Wilson resigning casts a new light on... the small earthquake sustained by the parliamentary Labor party last week.

LONDON.—The news that Harold Wilson is resigning as Prime Minister casts a new light on the traumatic experience that the Labor government underwent last week when a left-wing revolt forced it to seek a vote of confidence. One of the casualties of the struggle may be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, whose blustering handling of the left-wing challenges could ruin his chances of adequate support in the leadership election, in which he would normally have been a favorite.

The small earthquake sustained by the parliamentary Labor party last week left behind considerable debris and some unstable terrain. The debris is mostly in the form of a sudden rift lodged in the minds of the Healeyites, Healey's followers, whose loyalty to the left-wing challenges could ruin his chances of adequate support in the leadership election, in which he would normally have been a favorite.

No Precedent

What happened on Wednesday was without precedent in peacetime Britain, although Churchill was faced with similar situations. The Labor government was defeated on a matter of major government policy—expenditure cuts—by the abstention of 37 members of its own party, most of them from the left-wing Tribune group.

Harold Wilson had to move quickly for a vote of confidence, challenging the rebels to abandon their principles or contribute to the fall of their own government. The confidence vote was won by a margin of 17.

The Conservatives are now contemplating the restored Labor government with a new, power-hungry eye, and if the unfortunate Liberals were more than in their jobation it is because for weeks they have been enduring a sordid leadership crisis which has effectively drained them of optimism.

Mr. Wilson could hardly have been surprised that his left-wing would be dangerously hostile to the chancellor of the Exchequer's white paper on expenditure cuts, which would not have involved reductions in present outlays but cuts in levels proposed for the future. The suggested reductions would, however, have affected sensitive areas, such as housing and schools.

The Tribune first helped defeat a Tory amendment, but in the showdown at the end of a

two-day debate the 37 refused to support the government. Just about this moment the Bank of England was desperately spending \$200 million to help the pound in the sliding position. Mr. Wilson was under doubt as to whether he would be able to pressure to assert his authority.

Capture to Bankers

For the sake of the threatened support, Mr. Wilson had to demonstrate the prowess of Zurich that he was not a coward.

Many felt that he and Chancellor Healey went about this in a particularly brutal fashion. Instead of cajoling the rebels back into the fold, both leaders taunted, derided, chastised and threatened them.

Feeling the pressure, Mr. Wilson decided not to waste the time necessary to set up a detailed motion of confidence and offer a procedural motion which had a vote of confidence with the support of his expenditure policies. His tactic was to humiliate his challengers by having them, within 24 hours, publicly abandon their stand of principle.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Healey added insult to provocation. The Prime Minister accused the Tribune group of entering into an "unholy alliance" with the Conservatives and of creating a "poisonous combination" which could be described as "a sick and red-chilled turn" as a reference to the favoring of Mrs. Thatcher, the Tory leader. He wondered aloud whether the politically promiscuous were worse if they went into the bedroom or stayed outside the door like lapdogs.

Mr. Healey, who is rapidly developing a formidable reputation for aggressiveness, wounded a Liberal rebel, more seriously wounded a Labour rebel, and he described as "a sick and red-chilled turn" as a reference to the favoring of Mrs. Thatcher, the Tory leader. He wondered aloud whether the politically promiscuous were worse if they went into the bedroom or stayed outside the door like lapdogs.

Real Issues

Behind this unseemly brawl were real issues lurked. The left had a genuine complaint inasmuch as the expenditure-cut proposal was reached not by consultation with the parliamentary Labor party but by a handful of minor backbenchers who the Tribune claimed accepted merely the recommendations of the Conservative Treasury officials. The cuts in effect would have meant increases in the price of school meals, bus fares and council house rents.

The rift in the Labor party over the proposal for more companies is a complex one and should not be as fundamental as it is described. Mrs. Thatcher has described the Labor party as a coalition of Socialists and near-Socialists. But it would be more accurate to describe them as a coalition of Social Democrats and Socialists. Their differences are largely in matters of tactics and the speed with which Social programs should be carried out.

This group which can derive little satisfaction from the Labor party turmoil is the Liberals, who are embroiled in an incredibly complex story of alleged sexual misbehavior and the machinations of the South African Bureau of Information (CBOIS).

Jeremy Thorpe's furious and detailed denials have been unable to shake off the allegations that he made by an obscure acquaintance of some 12 years ago that they had had a homosexual relationship. This would seem to be a matter irrelevant to political ability. Subsequent more and more evidence is being brought to light that the South African security services, or some of its agents, have been trying to discredit the Liberal party.

Logic of this obscure saga seems to be that if the Liberals were to be discredited their votes would go to the Conservatives, and in the event, the Conservatives would have a more sympathetic government in Britain. That is a tangled skein which may never be unraveled.

On Whose Side?

It used to be simpler, when we knew whose side we were on, and I am confused by the possibilities of a U.S. sale of C-130s and other military equipment to Egypt. We have, of course, long been selling equipment to Israel. Undoubtedly, U.S. military advisers go along with such deals if only to show buyers how to get the best out of their purchases.

Thus the grotesque prospect, in case of a new clash, of Americans making war upon Americans, all in the service of their country. The only silver lining: it would probably be a fair fight—was already have neutral Americans in the Sinai to serve as referees.

Or has all this already happened somewhere in the world?

MORTON FUNER, Saint-Tropez, France.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
George W. Bates

Harry Dean Smith, Special Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, 6 A.M. on weekdays at \$3.00 per copy. U.S. Post Office, New York, N.Y., 10036. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in U.S.A. to International Herald Tribune, 212 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10018. Outside U.S.A. send to: International Herald Tribune, 100 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris 16, France. All rights reserved. Copyright 1976 by International Herald Tribune, Inc.

Danish, Belgian Monies Hit European Currencies Weakened Against Dollar

PARIS, March 16 (AP-DJ).—The French franc and the Danish krone were weakened against the dollar and most other currencies while the Belgian franc remained unshaken within the truncated currency zone.

The Danish krone, which had been trading at a premium of about 10 percent against the dollar, fell sharply after the announcement came as the Danish government said it was considering a 10 percent devaluation of the krone against the dollar.

The French franc, which had been trading at a premium of about 5 percent against the dollar, fell sharply after the announcement came as the French government said it was considering a 5 percent devaluation of the franc against the dollar.

Bank of England's calculation of the trade-weighted depreciation of sterling came to 33.6 percent compared with 33.5 percent yesterday.

The French franc fell against the Deutsche mark, widening the franc's depreciation to 5.2 from 4.8 percent yesterday. French and foreign banking sources in Paris said they expected the franc's depreciation to be limited to between 5 and 7 percent.

Some dealers in London say this may be true for a few days or weeks but that afterward a 10 to 15-percent depreciation of the franc against the mark is more likely.

French Trade Deficit Less in March

PARIS, March 16 (AP-DJ).—The French trade deficit narrowed seasonally-adjusted 242 million francs (\$51 million) from a deficit of 200 million francs in February, the Trade Ministry said today.

The deficit compares with a surplus of 1,202 million francs a year ago.

Seasonally-adjusted imports rose 1 percent in February to 20,917 million francs from 20,917 million francs in January and 20,917 million francs a year ago.

Exports increased 7.3 percent in February to 21,448 million francs from 19,997 million francs in January and 20,005 million francs a year ago.

The dollar rose to another record high against the lira for the third consecutive business day amid reports that Italian oil companies were continuing to buy dollars to pay for oil imports.

The dollar ended at 845 lire, up from 827.75 yesterday.

Since the lira was allowed to float with minimum support from the Banca d'Italia on Jan. 2, the dollar has risen 26.5 percent against the lira or conversely the lira has declined 13.5 percent against the dollar.

This steep decline of the lira obviously has not been helping either the French franc or sterling to remain stable.



EXASPERATED—Sir Richard Marsh, head of Britain's state-run railway system, telling a news conference Monday he is quitting his job in exasperation over government tampering with the railways. He is to leave in September when his five-year contract ends.

U.S. Budget Office Questions Chance of Sustained Recovery

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—U.S. economic recovery this year is likely to be "fairly substantial," the Congressional Budget Office said yesterday, but the report also raised the question whether the recovery could continue into 1977 without changes in President Ford's budget proposals.

In its first annual report under the new budget process, the CBO stressed that Congress had many options in tax and budget policy.

"This is not a counter-budget nor a congressional budget," CBO director Alice Rivlin told a press conference. "It attempts to lay out the choices before Congress—it is not an attempt to tell Congress what it ought to do."

The CBO report is made to the two budget committees, one in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate, that must draft concurrent resolutions setting spending, revenues, and deficit targets in total and by function. Congress must complete action on the first such resolution by May 15.

To Seek Arrangement With Foreign Exporters Ford Decides Against Steel Import Quotas

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—President Ford decided today to suspend steel import quotas for 90 days while the government attempts to negotiate an international steel agreement with other countries.

The President's decision in the controversial specialty steel import case was announced by the international trade negotiator Frederick Dent.

Mr. Ford rejected the Jan. 16 recommendations of the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that the steel import quotas be imposed immediately and be continued for a five-year period.

exporting countries within the next 90 days. If the negotiations are unsuccessful, the President will proclaim import quotas no later than June 14 for a period of three years.

If the import quotas become necessary, the overall totals would be comparable to those recommended by the ITC "but not necessarily on the same

country-by-country or product-category basis," he said.

The ITC had recommended an import quota totaling 146,000 tons for the first year of the proposed five-year quota arrangements.

In opting for a three-year rather than a five-year limit on specialty steel import quotas, if these become necessary, U.S. of-

ficials said, the President considered the five-year period "too inflexible in view of the rapid expansions and contractions of the specialty steel market."

Mr. Ford also directed the Labor Department to speed up the processing of trade adjustment assistance to domestic steel workers displaced by import competition.

Prices Advance on New York Exchange

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP-DJ).—A favorable economic news flow, bargain hunting and strong support for selected issues enabled New York Stock Exchange prices to move along a firmer path today, reversing a two-day decline.

Among the encouraging items was the Commerce Department report of a rise in U.S. housing starts in February.

Analysis said the news tended to reinforce the Ford administration's contention that the United States economy is making a good recovery from the deep recession of a year ago.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 8.97 to 983.47. It was up 4.73 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 950 to about 550, and volume totaled 23.76 million shares, compared with 19.57 million yesterday.

IBM rose 1 1/2 to 52 1/2. It said it received Food and Drug Administration clearance for its anti-arthritis drug, Nalton.

also posted smart gains. Schering-Plough rose 1 1/2 to 52 1/2, with Merck up 2 3/8 to 68 5/8, and Bristol-Myers 1 1/2 to 70 1/2.

American Finance System Corp., off 1/8 to 21 3/8, said it agreed to acquire American

Finance for \$7.50 in cash for each American Finance common share.

IBM rose 2 3/4 to 262 3/8, but Superscope fell 2 to 26 7/8, continuing its recent downturn.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in fairly active trading. The Amer index climbed 0.23 to 103.62.

Houston Oil & Minerals picked up 1 3/4 to 39 1/4. Vero Inc., which reported higher earnings, was unchanged at 10 in heavy trading.

In Chicago wheat futures declined 6 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade, but corn, oats and soybean prices were mixed.

Soybean oil futures were up about one-third cent a pound, but meal futures lost \$3 a ton.

U.S. Industry Output Gains

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production climbed 0.6 percent in February for the tenth monthly increase in a row, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The Fed's index of the output of U.S. factories, mines and utilities rose last month to 119.9 percent of the 1967 average from 119.3 percent in January, when the index increased 0.5 percent.

U.S. Inventories' Increase Is Biggest Since Oct. 1974

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—U.S. manufacturing and trade inventories rose \$1.3 billion in January following a revised decline of \$1.3 billion in December, the largest increase since the \$1.8-billion gain in October, 1974, the Commerce Department said today.

Total manufacturing inventories rose \$146.78 billion from \$145.57 billion in December, durable inventories slipped slightly to \$68.67 billion from \$69.75 billion but non-durable inventories rose to \$51.1 billion from \$50.83 billion.

The Commerce Department reported that combined business sales rose 1.1 percent in January, increasing 1.9 percent at the manufacturing level, and 2.3 percent at the wholesale level. Retail sales, however, fell by 0.9 percent.

The combined business stock to sales ratio at the end of January was 1.45 compared with 1.50 in December, and 1.67 in January, 1975.

Inventories at the retail level rose to \$72.61 billion from \$73.081 billion in December.

Durable inventories were little changed at \$33.51 billion compared with \$33.59 billion but non-durable inventories rose to \$40.1 billion from \$39.49 billion in December.

The Commerce Department said manufacturers' new orders rose 1.8 percent in January, compared with an increase of 0.5 percent in December.

Durable orders rose by 2.3 percent while non-durable orders increased by 1.7 percent.

Unfilled orders fell \$811 million to \$129 billion in January, while the unfilled orders to sales ratio was 2.43 at the end of January compared with 2.53 in December and 2.90 in January last year.

Italy Car Registrations Rise Sharply in Month

MILAN, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Italy's registrations of new motor vehicles rose 38.46 percent to 131,401 units in February this year from the like month of 1975, the Italian Automobile Club announced today.

In the January-February period this year, registrations of motor vehicles rose 35.83 percent to 241,850 from the previous year. Automobiles accounted for 88.11 percent of the total, or 213,082 units.

The "current policy" budget, used throughout the document as a "baseline" against which Congress can compare President Ford's proposed budget or other spending and tax plans, involves spending of about \$423 billion in fiscal 1977. The deficit would be from \$55 billion to \$65 billion, depending on the strength of the economic recovery.

Mr. Ford's budget calls for spending of \$394.2 billion, with a deficit of \$43 billion. It also calls for an additional \$10 billion net reduction in individual and corporate taxes over the last round of tax cuts, which have been extended through June, 1976.

Lower GNP Seen

Comparing the "more restrictive" presidential budget with the "current policy" budget, the CBO found that the administration proposal would lower real gross national product by 1.5 percent by the end of 1977, and result in unemployment as much as 0.5 percent higher. The extra inflationary cost of the "current policy" budget would be about 0.3 percent a year after two or three years.

Car Firm Breaks Even In First Five Months

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—British Leyland Ltd. broke even in the first five months of the current year to Sept. 30, ignoring windfall currency profits, acting chairman Robert Clark said today.

The state-owned company had a poor first three months but production and sales have improved since the new year, Mr. Clark told the annual meeting.

Japanese Payments Balance Moves Into Surplus in Month

TOKYO, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Japan's overall balance of payments was in surplus by \$630 million in February, against a year-earlier \$254-million surplus and a deficit of \$1,059 billion in January, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary reckoning today.

The Finance Ministry's report also showed that Japan's long-term capital account posted a \$320-million surplus in February, compared with a deficit of \$51 million in January, and a surplus of \$256 million in the like year-earlier month.

The country's services and transfers accounts, combined, registered a deficit of 486 million in February. In January, the services account was in deficit by \$482 million while the transfer account ran a \$51-million surplus.

In February, 1975, the service deficit was \$470 million and the transfers shortfall \$16 million.

The short-term capital and errors and omissions accounts, combined, were in deficit by \$110 million last month. In January, short-term capital flows were in deficit by \$108 million, while the errors and omissions account showed a \$162-million surplus.

In February, 1975, short-term capital flows were in deficit by \$67 million and the errors and omissions accounting showed a deficit of \$47 million.

Seasonally adjusted, the country ran a \$744-million overall payments surplus in February, against January's \$69-million seasonally-adjusted deficit.

The Finance Ministry's report said that Japan had a trade surplus of \$680 million in February, against a year-earlier \$598-million trade surplus and January's \$554-million deficit.

Exports totaled \$4.71 billion, up

Britain Widens N. Sea Oil Stake

LONDON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—The British government today enlarged its control over North Sea oil for the third time in a month by securing 51-per-cent participation in Tricentrol Ltd.'s 31-per-cent stake in the Thistle field.

The accord brings the government's potential call on Thistle oil to about 19 percent of the field's production, which is expected to peak at about 180,000 to 200,000 barrels a day around 1980.

In addition to the major share of Tricentrol's stake, the government has acquired control of other portions of the field through the state-owned National Coal Board, an original licensee, participation agreements with Gulf Oil Corp. and Continental Oil Co. announced late in February, and agreement in principle announced last week to acquire half of Burmah Oil Co.'s 17.3-per-cent Thistle stake.

We are pleased to announce that

Marcel R. EBERHARD
Geneva

Gerd H. PRAHL
Paris

Nicholas T. von Stackelberg
Paris

Paul B. WEBER
Geneva

have been appointed

VICE PRESIDENT International

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & Co.
Incorporated.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 16, 1976

Kuwaiti Dinars 5,000,000 Ljubljanska Banka

9% Guaranteed Notes due 1981

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by

**The Socialist Republic of Slovenia,
Yugoslavia**

**Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting
& Investment Co. (S.A.K.)**

**Kuwait Financial
Centre, S.A.K.**

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Al-Ahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.

**Bancom International
Limited**

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

Kuwait International Finance Company (S.A.K.)

Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.

**Nordic Bank
Limited**

The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

The Gulf Bank K.S.C.

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes S.A.-U.B.A.E.

A NEW WAY OF DEALING ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY FUTURES MARKETS

A RECENT SURVEY INDICATES THAT 70 PERCENT OF INVESTORS STAY OUT OF THE COMMODITY BUSINESS FOR TWO REASONS:

1. They do not have a sufficient knowledge of these markets.
2. They are reluctant to take uncontrolled risks.

TO THESE POTENTIAL INVESTORS WE OFFER:

1. A portfolio management on the commodity futures markets.
2. The opportunity to establish under our responsibility the percentage of risk they are willing to accept on their capital.

Minimum deposit: US\$ 50,000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL OR WRITE TO:

STOCK AND COMMODITY SERVICES S.A.

40, RUE DU RHONE / 1204 GENEVA / TEL. 26.44.77

سید احمد علی

[illegible]

**and Subsidiaries, principally Pittsburgh National Bank (Member FDIC)
Fifth Avenue & Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222**

PARIS BRANCH, 20, PLACE VENDÔME, 75001 PARIS, TEL.: 260.32.62, TELEX: 230841

U.S. Commodity Prices

COCOA (50,000 lbs)					CORN (5,000 bu)				
Mar	69.20	68.50	67.80	66.80	68.50	2.69	2.64	2.59	2.54
Apr	64.40	64.00	63.50	64.35	64.35	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.55
May	61.50	61.00	60.50	61.50	61.50	2.72	2.72	2.71	2.71
Jun	61.50	62.25	62.15	61.95	62.15	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.74
Jul	61.50	62.25	62.15	61.95	62.15	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.74
Sep	59.45	59.15	59.00	59.00	59.00	2.68	2.69	2.69	2.68
Oct	58.45	57.25	56.45	56.15	56.15	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.68
Nov	58.45	57.25	56.45	56.15	56.15	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70
Dec	58.45	57.25	56.45	56.15	56.15	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70
Sales estimated: 1,354.					SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)				
Mar	61.00	61.00	60.70	60.80	61.20	4.66	4.70	4.61	4.68
Apr	61.00	61.00	61.00	60.85	61.20	4.75	4.78	4.71	4.74
May	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	4.75	4.78	4.71	4.74
Jun	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	4.75	4.78	4.71	4.74
Jul	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	4.75	4.78	4.71	4.74
Sep	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	4.75	4.78	4.71	4.74
Oct	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	4.75	4.78	4.71	4.74
Nov	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	4.75	4.78	4.71	4.74
Dec	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	4.75	4.78	4.71	4.74
Sales estimated: 6,677.					SOYBEAN OIL (50,000 lbs)				
Mar	8.75	8.82	8.68	8.72	9.90	5.31	5.27	5.27	5.24
Apr	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	5.31	5.27	5.27	5.24
May	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	5.31	5.27	5.27	5.24
Jun	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	5.31	5.27	5.27	5.24
Jul	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	5.31	5.27	5.27	5.24
Sales estimated: 1,620.					SOYBEAN MEAL (50,000 lbs)				
Mar	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
Apr	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
May	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
Jun	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
Jul	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
Sales estimated: 7,971.					WHEAT (5,000 bu)				
Mar	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
Apr	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
May	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
Jun	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00
Jul	418.00	418.00	418.00	414.00	414.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00

May	62.75	63.50	64.25	65.00	65.75	66.50	May	421.00	421.00	416.00	418.00	420.00	Lots: 2,663 COCOA
Jul	64.50	65.15	64.50	65.15	64.80	65.50	Jun	422.50	423.50	417.00	420.00	423.00	
Sep	66.25	66.45	66.25	66.75	66.50	66.75							

	Today	5'
	Old - Asked	B.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.
32.
33.
34.
35.
36.
37.
38.
39.
40.
41.
42.
43.
44.
45.
46.
47.
48.
49.
50.
51.
52.
53.
54.
55.
56.
57.
58.
59.
60.
61.
62.
63.
64.
65.
66.
67.
68.
69.
70.
71.
72.
73.
74.
75.
76.
77.
78.
79.
80.
81.
82.
83.
84.
85.
86.
87.
88.
89.
90.
91.
92.
93.
94.
95.
96.
97.
98.
99.
100.

	High	Low	Close
			(Dow-Jones)
SUGAR			
Key	1.097	1.090	1.095-1.10X
Oct			1.100-1.11X
Nov	1.128	1.128	1.128-1.13X
Dec			1.124-1.13X
Jan			1.100-1.10X
Feb			1.101-1.11X
Mar			1.100-1.10X
Apr			1.100-1.10X
May	1.108		1.106-1.11X
Notes: 138.			

Traded in Eur

100	101	Carnation 4-88	1
102½	103½	Chevron 5-88	10
90½	91½	Chrysler 4-88	1
102½	103½	Chrysler 5-88	1
99½	100½	Conf Tel 5½-88	8
103	104	Cum In 5½-88	8
TOTAL	TOTAL		

101 1/2	102 1/2	Firestone 5-88	4
101	104	Ford 6-86	7
101	102	Ford 5-88	7
95 1/2	96 1/2	Gen Elec 4 1/2-87	8
95 1/2	96 1/2	Gen Food 4 1/2-82	6
100	101	Gillette 4 1/2-82	8

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 701 | 913 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 | 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 | 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 930 | 931 | 932 | 933 | 934 | 935 | 936 | 937 | 938 | 939 | 940 | 941 | 942 | 943 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 | 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 959 | 960 | 961 | 962 | 963 | 964 | 965 | 966 | 967 | 968 | 969 | 970 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 974 | 975 | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 980 | 981 | 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 | 989 | 990 | 991 | 992 | 993 | 994 | 995 | 996 | 997 | 998 | 999 | 1000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1001 | 1002 | 1003 | 1004 | 1005 | 1006 | 1007 | 1008 | 1009 | 1010 | 1011 | 1012 | 1013 | 1014 | 1015 | 1016 | 1017 | 1018 | 1019 | 1020 | 1021 | 1022 | 1023 | 1024 | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 | 1030 | 1031 | 1032 | 1033 | 1034 | 1035 | 1036 | 1037 | 1038 | 1039 | 1040 | 1041 | 1042 | 1043 | 1044 | 1045 | 1046 | 1047 | 1048 | 1049 | 1050 | 1051 | 1052 | 1053 | 1054 | 1055 | 1056 | 1057 | 1058 | 1059 | 1060 | 1061 | 1062 | 1063 | 1064 | 1065 | 1066 | 1067 | 1068 | 1069 | 1070 | 1071 | 1072 | 1073 | 1074 | 1075 | 1076 | 1077 | 1078 | 1079 | 1080 | 1081 | 1082 | 1083 | 1084 | 1085 | 1086 | 1087 | 1088 | 1089 | 1090 | 1091 | 1092 | 1093 | 1094 | 1095 | 1096 | 1097 | 1098 | 1099 | 1100 |
| 1101 | 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 | 1106 | 1107 | 1108 | 1109 | 1110 | 1111 | 1112 | 1113 | 1114 | 1115 | 1116 | 1117 | 1118 | 1119 | 1120 | 1121 | 1122 | 1123 | 1124 | 1125 | 1126 | 1127 | 1128 | 1129 | 1130 | 1131 | 1132 | 1133 | 1134 | 1135 | 1136 | 1137 | 1138 | 1139 | 1140 | 1141 | 1142 | 1143 | 1144 | 1145 | 1146 | 1147 | 1148 | 1149 | 1150 | 1151 | 1152 | 1153 | 1154 | 1155 | 1156 | 1157 | 1158 | 1159 | 1160 | 1161 | 1162 | 1163 | 1164 | 1165 | 1166 | 1167 | 1168 | 1169 | 1170 | 1171 | 1172 | 1173 | 1174 | 1175 | 1176 | 1177 | 1178 | 1179 | 1180 | 1181 | 1182 | 1183 | 1184 | 1185 | 1186 | 1187 | 1188 | 1189 | 1190 | 1191 | 1192 | 1193 | 1194 | 1195 | 1196 | 1197 | 1198 | 1199 | 1200 |
| 1201 | 1202 | 1203 | 1204 | 1205 | 1206 | 1207 | 1208 | 1209 | 1210 | 1211 | 1212 | 1213 | 1214 | 1215 | 1216 | 1217 | 1218 | 1219 | 1220 | 1221 | 1222 | 1223 | 1224 | 1225 | 1226 | 1227 | 1228 | 1229 | 1230 | 1231 | 1232 | 1233 | 1234 | 1235 | 1236 | 1237 | 1238 | 1239 | 1240 | 1241 | 1242 | 1243 | 1244 | 1245 | 1246 | 1247 | 1248 | 1249 | 1250 | 1251 | 1252 | 1253 | 1254 | 1255 | 1256 | 1257 | 1258 | 1259 | 1260 | 1261 | 1262 | 1263 | 1264 | 1265 | 1266 | 1267 | 1268 | 1269 | 1270 | 1271 | 1272 | 1273 | 1274 | 1275 | 1276 | 1277 | 1278 | 1279 | 1280 | 1281 | 1282 | 1283 | 1284 | 1285 | 1286 | 1287 | 1288 | 1289 | 1290 | 1291 | 1292 | 1293 | 1294 | 1295 | 1296 | 1297 | 1298 | 1299 | 1300 |
| 1301 | 1302 | 1303 | 1304 | 1305 | 1306 | 1307 | 1308 | 1309 | 1310 | 1311 | 1312 | 1313 | 1314 | 1315 | 1316 | 1317 | 1318 | 1319 | 1320 | 1321 | 1322 | 1323 | 1324 | 1325 | 1326 | 1327 | 1328 | 1329 | 1330 | 1331 | 1332 | 1333 | 1334 | 1335 | 1336 | 1337 | 1338 | 1339 | 1340 | 1341 | 1342 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1346 | 1347 | 1348 | 1349 | 1350 | 1351 | 1352 | 1353 | 1354 | 1355 | 1356 | 1357 | 1358 | 1359 | 1360 | 1361 | 1362 | 1363 | 1364 | 1365 | 1366 | 1367 | 1368 | 1369 | 1370 | 1371 | 1372 | 1373 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

abst. Bf	24%	28%	Wall. Gar
acGa R	25%	26%	Weisbach
akco	7%	1%	Wm. Mtg
arbit. H	3%	5%	Winstnd
auley P	4%	4%	Wisc. Pl.

Observer

Secret, Anyone?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—State Department fellow calls up. He's got some classified documents he wants to leak. Says America ought to know about this. It's red-hot stuff. Will I meet him, take the documents, splash them in the papers?

"You think I got a sponge in my head?" I hang up sweating. Suppose the phone is tapped? It rings again. I tear it out of the wall and put it in the trash. Little while later, a knock at the door. Who could it be? The FBI? Bono the Congress on one of its \$350,000 stamp-out-these-unpatriotic-leaks investigations?

"Who's there?" "A State Department fellow. Open up and get your red-hot leaked classified documents."

I put the chain on the door, then pull up a two-by-four to brace it against bodily assault, go back into the living room. He's standing there smiling. "Come in the back window while my stooge faked you out at the door," he says.

I ask does he want to ruin me in the news game. Doesn't he know I can be wiped out if I start reporting things the government doesn't want people to know? I am scared. Scared of being investigated by Bono the Congress. Scared the President will sic the FBI onto my bank accounts and lose life. Scared Henry Kissinger will tell the world I'm the mug who is destroying America's standing in the world. Scared that the CIA affiliates will phone my boss and ask him to fire me.

"What kind of news hawk are you?" he demands. "A chicken news hawk," I tell him.

He says a paper on me. "A subpoena?" I ask. "Read it," he says. I read it. It says Henry Kissinger is strongly in favor of the American home.

He hands me another. It says Henry Kissinger has taken the position that the American mother is the greatest mother on earth.

Another. It says Henry Kissinger loves the American flag. "If you have any journalistic courage, you will expose Kissinger's secret views for what they are," he says, "and let the chips fall where they may."

It is breathtaking. I am almost tempted. "You're giving me—the chance to reveal that Henry Kissinger is in favor of home, flag and mother?"

"Do you have the courage to do it?" "Yes, I am almost tempted. But I remember the fate of Daniel Schorr, who revealed that what the papers said Bono the Congress was actually what Bono the Congress had found out about the CIA. I don't want to be put out of work like Schorr. I don't want to be investigated for revealing to the public what the public already knows."

And I think of this brave State Department fellow, who is willing to risk his career so America can know what kind of man Henry Kissinger really is. Do I have the right to help him destroy himself?

I stall. "Do you have any other red-hot documents?" He draws the blinds. Perspiring heavily, he produces a sheaf of papers: classified records of Kissinger's diplomatic conversations with foreign statesmen. I recoil.

"But—but—" I can't even speak. "I know what you're going to say," he murmurs. "These papers reveal that Henry Kissinger is absolutely brilliant."

"Dynamite!" I gasp. "Kissinger will be furious."

"He will be thunderstruck," says the State Department fellow.

I agree to sleep on the proposition. "But what about you?" I ask as he leaves. "You know, of course, that Bono the Congress will ferret you out as the leaker."

He smiles the smile of a man who knows a thing or two. "I don't think we will have much trouble out of old Bono with this sort of thing," says he. "You mean it's too hot for them to touch?"

"Let us just say that Bono the Congress isn't going to risk having the President take away his crown suit," he says.

In the early postwar years, when the building was rented out to a manufacturer of tents and camping equipment, it was evident that the Ronde Kerk was a wreck, most likely beyond salvage.

Ex-Church Hitched to Amsterdam Hotel

By Jan Sjöby

AMSTERDAM (Herald)—Old and round it is and a Lutheran church it was, the Oude Ronde Lutherse Kerk on the Singel Canal in central Amsterdam. After some 35 years of disuse, disrepair and dilapidation and five years of intensive repair and restoration work, it has come alive again, now as an international congress and cultural center, administratively (through a long-term lease) and physically (through a subterranean passage) connected with the recently completed Sonesta Hotel across Kattenkat Street.

"I can't think of any other hotel with its own church or, the other way around, a 17th-century church with its own 380-room five-star hotel," muses Sonesta's managing director, Hans Keller. "If there is one, I haven't heard of it."

The Ronde Kerk—also locally known as the "cupola church"—was built in 1662-71. The mighty dome, an Amsterdam landmark ever since, was covered with hard-to-obtain Swedish copper made available through the personal high offices of Sweden's Lutheran King Carl XI and admitted duty-free into traditionally duty-conscious Amsterdam.

A fire gutted the edifice in 1822, leaving only the massive outer walls standing. Six years later it had been reduced to its old glory and in 1830 an impressive organ, built by the Bais brothers in Utrecht, was installed.

The Ronde Kerk served Lutheran parishioners until 1935, when the number of churchgoers had dwindled to a point of no return and the premises were ceremoniously deconsecrated. The church stood empty until well after World War II. The cupola and the roof had been leaking for a century and more and the woodwork warped and broke. Some panels simply "disappeared" during the German occupation.

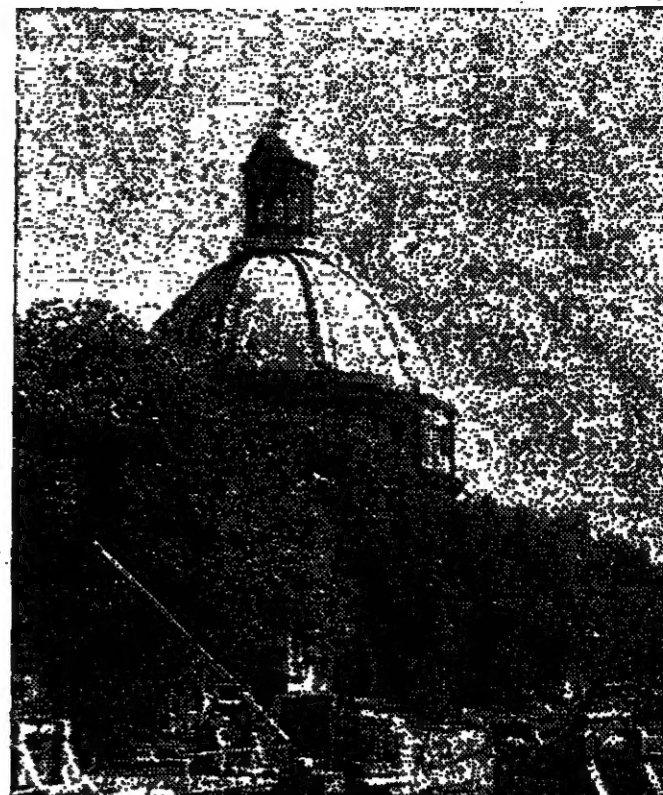
In the early postwar years, when the building was rented out to a manufacturer of tents and camping equipment, it was evident that the Ronde Kerk was a wreck, most likely beyond salvage.

However, the brothers J.W. and W.J. Kuipers, noted Amsterdam architects, thought otherwise. Already 25 years ago they started to tinker with plans to restore the monument. They managed to fix the leaking roof, for a beginning.

In the early '70s, when the Sonesta planners had obtained permission to turn 13 "brown-brick" houses in a 17th-century, historically sensitive block in the old herring-packer quarter into a modern hotel, they managed to secure a 100-year lease from the Lutheran community on the abandoned sanctuary across the street and restoration work began in earnest.

The Kuipers brothers—with experience from the restoration of Amsterdam's 17th-century Portuguese synagogue—did a remarkable job with the aid of some 50 skilled workers and craftsmen. The tab—roughly 4 million guilders—was split between the National Monuments Committee, the City of Amsterdam and the Sonesta.

Three meeting rooms off the circular main hall, with a combined floor space of 2,350 square feet, were set aside for



The Oude Ronde Lutherse Kerk, on the Singel Canal.

receptions, conferences, seminars, banquets, small theater productions and chamber music, with air conditioning and the latest in audiovisual equipment. Catering kitchens and pantries have been installed in another section.

The main hall, under the dome, has been set aside for major events—congresses, grand receptions and full-scale concerts. Bookings are being made, ranging from classical music to jazz, and the Bais brothers' organ is in as good a shape as ever. The acoustics of the hall are reportedly remarkable and the weekly "Sunday morning coffee concert" are already popular with hotel guests and local residents.

"I do believe," said Mr. Keller, "that our Ronde Kerk is going to be considerably more busy in the 100 years to come than it ever was in all of its past three centuries."

PEOPLE: Bing Crosby and Phil Lauch Tequila Business

Bing Crosby and Phil Harris are going into the liquor business. In their first joint commercial venture, Crosby and his old friend are chairman and president of something called the Bing Crosby-Phil Harris Import Co. It was put together to market Herradura tequila in the United States. With 350 brands on the market, Crosby says that he knows that the last thing needed is another tequila. The company will push their product as the best in the top-price bracket. Of the partnership, Crosby says: "It's a natural. I do the thinking and he'll do the drinking." The partnership was announced in Hollywood with a \$10,000 press blitz and cocktail party.

SICK LIST: Songwriter Johnny Mercer has been discharged from a hospital in Pasadena, Calif., after a five-month stay during which he underwent brain surgery. Mercer, 67, left the hospital Monday and was taken to his Bel-Air home by ambulance for further convalescence. Actor Henry Fonda will undergo surgery for removal of a noncancerous brain tumor Thursday rather than Tuesday, as previously reported.

Simon Wiesenthal, who spent 30 years tracking down war criminals, is starting a new career. He is going to write children's books, he said in Milwaukee, where he is commuted with Rainier Publishers. The firm said that it is starting a new series, including six Wiesenthal stories "on or by people who have participated in or observed great events." Wiesenthal's first book, to be published this fall, will be about his search for the Gestapo police officer in occupied Holland who arrested Anne Frank, the teenager whose diary told of the persecution of Jews under the Nazis. Another will describe the hunt for Adolf Eichmann, executed in Israel in 1961 for war crimes. "I want to make this story alive, so a young man will read it and understand," he said, "something for society, for the new generation."

A pheasant in Polson, Mont., has fallen in love with Clyde Frederickson's single-engine, green-and-white airplane. Frederickson, owner of Polson, said that he first thought the bird was angry, following a fight when hanging around the airfield. He recognized the bird as a pheasant, and after a while, he said, the pheasant took to following him. Frederickson said the pheasant is faithful to him and won't be interested in other aircraft.

Margaret O'Brien, former child film star, announced that she is pregnant. Her first child is expected to be born in July. O'Brien was married in 1974.

U.S. Navy Capt. Eugene J. Ryan, 42, the man who left footprints on the moon, is going to the U.S. space center off-nominal in Houston, Tex., to leave the Navy and go to work for NASA.

Frederickson's single-engine, green-and-white airplane. Frederickson, owner of Polson, said that he first thought the bird was angry, following a fight when hanging around the airfield. He recognized the bird as a pheasant, and after a while, he said, the pheasant took to following him. Frederickson said the pheasant is faithful to him and won't be interested in other aircraft.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING
MESSAGES, MARCH 17, 1976
CUBA: 1000-1000 WASHDC
ECONOMY: 1000-1000 WASHDC
GK501PW 1000-1000 WASHDC

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

HOW TO VOTE IN 1976 AMERICAN ELECTIONS
At the National Election Conference, 1000-1000 WASHDC, 1000-1000 WASHDC. Tel: 1000-1000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
SPRING FEVER! Celebrate at LA Veranda with a special cocktail dinner. 7:30-10:30 p.m. 3400 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010. Tel: 340-1010.

FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT! OILFIELD PERSONNEL!

DRILLING SUPERINTENDENTS TOOLPUSHERS & DRILLERS

Required for TOP PAYING overseas jobs offshore on a worldwide basis. Excellent benefit programs and USA TAX ADVANTAGES plus free of foreign taxes. Family status with free transportation, free schooling.

For further information, contact our Recruiting Director, Department L.H.T. (713/622-5570)

The Offshore Company
P.O. Box 2766/Houston, Texas 77001
An Equal Opportunity Employer

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in tomorrow's L.H.T. It will be read by 12,000 other businessmen in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Just tell us the text (Tel: Paris 280,509) before 12:00 a.m. and your ad will run the next day. We will bill you at U.S. \$5.00 or local equivalent per line.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON

An executive office facility service has been established in the heart of London. We provide a complete office service for companies and individuals who need a professional office in London. We offer a wide range of services including: secretarial services, typing, proofreading, and more. We are located in the heart of London, near the City and the Strand. Contact us for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON

An executive office facility service has been established in the heart of London. We provide a complete office service for companies and individuals who need a professional office in London. We offer a wide range of services including: secretarial services, typing, proofreading, and more. We are located in the heart of London, near the City and the Strand. Contact us for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON

An executive office facility service has been established in the heart of London. We provide a complete office service for companies and individuals who need a professional office in London. We offer a wide range of services including: secretarial services, typing, proofreading, and more. We are located in the heart of London, near the City and the Strand. Contact us for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON

An executive office facility service has been established in the heart of London. We provide a complete office service for companies and individuals who need a professional office in London. We offer a wide range of services including: secretarial services, typing, proofreading, and more. We are located in the heart of London, near the City and the Strand. Contact us for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON

An executive office facility service has been established in the heart of London. We provide a complete office service for companies and individuals who need a professional office in London. We offer a wide range of services including: secretarial services, typing, proofreading, and more. We are located in the heart of London, near the City and the Strand. Contact us for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON

An executive office facility service has been established in the heart of London. We provide a complete office service for companies and individuals who need a professional office in London. We offer a wide range of services including: secretarial services, typing, proofreading, and more. We are located in the heart of London, near the City and the Strand. Contact us for more information.

ASHLAND CHEMICAL FRANCE

4 Bureaux de la Colline Saint Cloud

UNE SECRETAIRE DE DIRECTION

parfaitement bilingue
généraliste et Française

UNE HOTESSE STANDARDISTE

parfaitement bilingue Anglaise/Française

UNE SECRETAIRE

Bilingue Anglaise/Française

Adresser C.V. et prétentions à:
Monsieur le Directeur Administratif
ASHLAND CHEMICAL FRANCE
B.P. 24 76170 LILLEBOISSE